Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

VOL. VII. NO. 57 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.	
1919			
March	Devanha	8092	
,,	Tanfield†	4538	
,,	Culna†	6152	
,,	Malta	6064	
April	Somali	6712	
,,	Takada	6949	Extra
,,	Karmala	8983	
,,	Nagoya	6854	
,,	Delta	8089	
May	Nankin	6853	

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by "Takada" and Karmala" sailing on the 8th and 12th April will be allotted on the 5th of March. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay either direct or through their Agents before the 15th March, together with a certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee, who holds the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all* grades of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date at which they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay.

RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.	
1919			
15th March	Dunera	5414	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
1919		
7th March	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
10th ,,	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar ports.
12th ,,	A Steamer	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3013	27th Feb.	6th Mar
Hwah Wu	G. Sigo	4249	14th Mar.	24th Mar
Yoshin Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	22 d Mar.	1st April
Yoroku Maru	K. Nagabire	3187	30th Mar.	9th April
Tubari Maru	T. Ota	2957	3rd April	13th Ap. il

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAM. SHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Maru	S. Miyaji	24th Feb.	12th March	Italy
Maru	K. Nishikawa	28th Feb	10th ,,	Japan
Maru	M. Kaneko	4th Mar.	15th ,,	,,
Maru	N. Yanagi	8th Mar.	20th ,,	,,
Maru	K. Uchigoye	10th Mar.	19th March	Italy
Maru	S. Imai	26th Mar	7th April	,,
Maru	K. Wakatake	8th April	20th April	Japan

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Bajaj Building, Ballard Road.
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.

BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,00
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed o Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. pe annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300 00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND.....	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

D. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs, 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information. Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan,

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	Rs. 28,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 22,00,000

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES YARN, TURKY RED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, near the temple of Hanuman, at Tambakanta by order of Seth Virchand Dulcharam and on account and at the risk of Seth Vanmali Virji.

Ex. S.S. "Castelia."

20 bales each 300 lbs. yarn, Turky Red, No. 40S., Parrot Brand.

Ex. S. S. "City of Chester"

20 bales each 300 lbs. yarn, Turky Red, No. 40S., Parrot Brand.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Jivanlal Manilal.

3 bales Japanese shirtings No. 5201 (quality Flower Sparrow).

AUCTION SALE OF 37 PACKAGES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Premchand.—

25 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 55000.
12 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 4141.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Mathuradas Manji Valji.—

25 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings, Hawk Brand, 38 to 38½ yards.

10 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings, quality of 550, 44 inches 38 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thacker Gordhandas Gocuidas and on account and at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Premchand.—

10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 7200.

AUCTION SALE OF 201 BALES COTTON

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba, by order of Messrs. Dulerai and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Nihalchand Chandulal.

52 bales cotton Patna O. H.
149 bales cotton Kasur.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 57 CANDIES OF CARD STRIPINGS 20S. FLAT.

Under instruction from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., the Agents of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. E. Bode and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the said Century Mill premises at Elphinstone Road, Parel.

57 Card Stripping 20s. Flat.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within 4 days from the date of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Handsome Teakwood and Cane Furniture, Electric Table Fan, Gent's Bicycles, Etc., of George Riddell, Esq.

On SUNDAY, the 9th day of March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "Eastvilla," at Kittredge Road, opposite the Colaba Railway Station, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable handsome household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, marble top kitchen tables, Chesterfield easy chair, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sideboard, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, writing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, artistic corner cabinets, chairs, plain and tile topped teapoys, hanging book case, cane furniture, iron beds, baba gharry, partition screen, baby's cot, electric table fan, door and window curtains, ornaments; pictures in frames, clothes basket, bath tub, towel horses, glassware, crockeryware, gent's bicycle, etc.

The property of George Riddell, Esq.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO EXPORTERS AND DRY GINGER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 900 TONS DRY GINGER.

By order of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1919, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning, sell by Public Auction at "F" Shed, Grain Depot, Mazagon:—

About 900 tons Dry Ginger in lots of 50 tons.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 15 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Baba pony
3 Lady's saddles.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL DROP (SOOJNI).

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee Raichand Gulabchand Javeri and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Arab Alibhoys:—

1 pearl drop (soojni) weighing about 66 chows.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HAT BANDS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

About 20 cases each 50 Gross Hat Bands of different qualities.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnegy Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, sliding, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, embroidered purdahs, glass door book cases, writing table, single iron cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, almirahs, cupboards, copper boiler ice box, felt carpet, etc., etc., the property of Captain N. B. Kinnear.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Auction Sale of a very valuable Building plot fronting three valuable roads, Sandhurst Road, Erskine Road and Doctor Street and next to the Null Bazar Market.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will on Wednesday, the 12th March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the spot the following very valuable Building Plot for a term of 999 years.

Plot No. 29, 30, 31 and 80. All to be sold in one lot fronting three roads, the Sandhurst Road, Erskine Road and Doctor Street and situated next to the Null Bazar and containing about 2005 square yards with frontage on Sandhurst Road of 121 feet Erskine Road, 150 feet and Doctor Street 140 feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Board's Land Manager at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 7th March 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4063.

AUCTION SALE OF 926 BUNDLES HOOP IRON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in No. I Shed, Victoria Dock by order of Messrs. W. & A Graham & Co. and on account of the concerned, the following goods, landed ex s.s. "Crosby Hall":—

S. H. & CO.—926 bundles Hoop Iron.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1919.

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing; also repairs all and every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Re. 8. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls, carpets, tiles, etc., removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 1-8 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:

SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,
Girgaum.

Quality Jewellery AT ZAVERI BECHARDASS JHAVERCHAND & CO.

QUALITY JEWELLERS
Zaveri Bazar, BOMBAY No. 2.

Our choicest designs and highest finish in ready-made articles of jewellery are an EMBLEM OF QUALITY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE WODKS OF ARTS AND CURIOS AND DECORATIVE ARTICLES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their sales Room the following:—

On account of the Shippers choice collection of Japanese translucent enamelled vases and bowls worked in artistic colours and designs, bowls and flower holders of Chinese Pekin Cloisonne designs carved ivory figures representing various characters, porcelain vases bowls and ornaments of old Chinese patterns.

A collection of Japanese netsukes, Chinese jade bowls, jade carved plaques fitted in frames, crystal and porcelain painted snuff bottles a set of Amber pen-holders, old Chinese porcelain bowls jars and vases of three and five coloured and and of blue and white designs.

The articles will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF SILVER ORNAMNTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will by orded of the Mortgagee-in-possession Bai Parvatibai, widow of Motilal Gopaldas Sha Soonderlal Gopaldas and Navnitlal Bhaidas and with the Consent of the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Gangadhar Gober Pandia and others trading under the name and style of Mayara Tribhowan now Insolvents sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th March 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop of the Insolvents at Suthar Chawl, east of Fort the following:—

Silver waist belts, chains, anklets armlets, neck, head arm and foot ornaments, trays goblets and many other silver artucles Ornaments on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of next day.

SALE OF ABOUT 1,200 BALES COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Insurance Co. concerned, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th and FRIDAY, the 14th days of March 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day at the Arthur Bundar Colaba, where the bales are removed.

About 1,200 bales Cotton damaged by Fire and water comprising Comptа, Broach, Mohva, Kalajin, Angleshwer, Nagpur, and other qualities.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers

Further conditions may be obtained of the auctioneers and will also be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1919.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action). Guaranteed to save 10% to 40% petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 871, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A few more STUDENTS for L.C.C. examination, new Batch starts from 10th March, 1919, Fees moderate. Apply sharp THE PRINCIPAL, New Coronation Commercial College, 7, Mohun Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay No. 4. 1233

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply at once to Messrs. DASTUR and Co., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road. 1293.

WANTED—JUNIOR TYPIST, Goanese or Madrasi preferred. Apply SHROFF, 72, Medows Street, Bombay. 1306

WANTED—A CLERK with good knowledge of English correspondence and shorthand and typewriting. Apply with testimonials to HARNANDRAI BAIJNATH, Kalbadevi Road. 1326

WANTED.—A DRAFTSMAN, those who have worked in an Architect's Office will be preferred. Apply stating experience, etc., to Box No. 335 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1274

WANTED AT ONCE—A COURT CLERK and a TYPIST in an Attorney's Office. Only experienced men need apply. Apply in own handwriting. Box No. 348, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1317

WANTED—A competent experienced MANAGER and WEAVING MASTER for a Moffusil Mill. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1158

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER in a Native State, having practical experience. Salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1226

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER Pay Rs. 150 p.m. and a RECORD and TYPIST CLERK, pay Rs. 70 p. m. Apply immediately with testimonials in person to the CONTROLLER OF PASSAGES, New Custom House, Ballard Road. 7320

WANTED—An English-speaking AYAH for a child of 3 years to be personally responsible of the child. Local Ayahs kept. Salary from Rs. 50 per mensem or according to qualifications. Apply to Post Box No, 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1324

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION (Eurasian or Indian) for invalid Khoja lady proceeding to Panchgani. Apply with terms to Box No 349, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1318

ELECTRICAL MISTRY for immediate service, experienced armature winder well up, also in telephone and instrument repairs. Rupees four per diem. Apply Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1302

REQUIRED by a local Bank TYPISTS, experienced men with good knowledge of English. Also LEDGER KEEPERS with good experience. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 347, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1312

WANTED.—One very fast STENO-TYPIST, able to take down notes above 120 words and transcribe above 60 words a minute on an Underwood, Woodstock, L. C. Smith or Monarch. Also one very fast TYPIST, able to type by touch system. Salary no question. Efficiency absolutely necessary. No tyros should apply. Apply P. O. Box No. 276, Bombay. 1307

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT to our branch office to be opened in Bombay immediately. Salary Rs. 50 to start with and bonus. He must be a capable businessman, smart in canvassing orders. Experience in Office routine essential. Line of business Cigarettes, Timber, Yarn and Piece Goods. Selected candidate will be on probation for 3 months. Apply with references to:—SWAMI & CO., Post Box No. 637, Rangoon. 1208

SITUATIONS VACANT.

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT with neat handwriting required to join immediately to maintain books by the double entry system, and act as well as Cashier. Salary Rs. 100 per month with prospects and Security Rs. 1,000 in cash required. Apply in own handwriting to P. O. Box No. 396 Bombay. 1304

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of SECRETARY of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce on a salary of Rs. 500-25-600 per mensem. Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 10th March, 1919, and be accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. SECRETARY, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi. 1155

WANTED.

WANTED—One SPARE WHEEL for a Swift 2-seater car, 700 by 85. Apply J. K. IRANI, 4, Club Road, Byculla. 1313

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One STEAMSHIP to carry a cargo of 500 tons. Write at once, giving photograph and details to The C& I Engineering Co., Post Box No. 52, Karachi. 1325

WANTED—OFFICE within the precincts of the Fort. Second or Third Floor. Size 50 feet by 50 feet or thereabout—Electric Light and Fans—Lift. Reply to Box No. 336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1279

WANTED—In Poona, by Qualified Madrassee Christian young man, PUPILS for private tuition in ENGLISH upto and for Sixth Standard. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1309

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cargo-carrying BOAT, 31 by 8, Cutter rigged, built very strong and can be converted into a steam launch. Apply Victoria Hotel, Princes Dock. 1246

FOR SALE—A DAIRY, a going concern, and raising grounds in Dewar, for particulars apply Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1205

FOR SALE—Collard and Collard Grand PIANO, nearly new and in excellent condition. Can be seen at S. ROSE & CO., Rampart Row, Bombay. 1242

6 PALESTINE E. E. F., 12 annas only; 3 Greece Royalist War Issue, 4 annas only; Send 1 anna stamp for new list. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., Allahabad. 1305

SALE TO-DAY 2-30 p.m. (S. T.),—Household furniture, Piano, Iron safe, etc., property of C. O'Brien, Esq., Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazar. MODY and Co. 1308

FOR SALE—SODA-WATER MACHINE, Reynolds power driven, complete with all fittings. One steel SHAFTING 20 ft. by 1¼in. FOUJDAR BROS., Ajni, Nagpur. 1310

HALF AN HOUR WITH BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTS—An invaluable aid to EXAMINEES in Accountancy. Price ANNAS TEN only. Obtainable at N. M. TRIPATI and Co., Booksellers, Bombay. 1314

FOR SALE—The STOCK BLOCK PLANT and GOODWILL of a DAILY PAPER, established 34 years. A good investment for a man with small capital and literary tastes. Offers invited. Particulars from Box No. 331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1258

FOR SALE—SCRIPS BOOTH eight cylinder, four seater, consumption 20 m.p.g. Two starting and lighting batteries. Run 2,500 miles only. Perfect condition. Apply Box No. 343 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

FOR SALE.—A second-hand 18/24 H. P. SIDDELEY-DEASY CAR, due out from Home in a few weeks. Silent Knight engine. Cabriolet body, electric lighting, bedford cord upholstery, 820 by 120 tyres on front 820 by 135 on back. Full particulars on application to Box No. 329 Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 1252

FOR SALE—One set of LARMOUTH BRAIDING MACHINES for the manufacture of Flat or Russian Braid. Sixteen machines of seven spindles each, on one table. Apply for full particulars to JOHN TAYLOR & SONS (M/c), Ltd., 2, Forbes Street, Fort. 1253

NEO-CYCLOSTYLE DUPLICATOR by D. Gestetner, simple—inexpensive, durable. A perfect stencil copying machine for circulars, etc. 1000 and over copies can be had from one original-handwritten or typed stencil paper. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART", Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—A1

DUPLICATING SUNDRIES for the Cyclostyle—Stencil papers, Handwriting or Typewriting, Pens, Inks in various colors, etc., etc. The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—B1

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc., etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0.
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality, FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER answering the qualifications prescribed in G. R. No. 4090, dated 28th January, 1913. The candidates should mention previous experience and qualifications. Knowledge of Marathi so as to be able to read and write the Balbodha and the Modi script is essential.

Applications must reach the undersigned by the 20th March, 1919.

N. C. KELKAR,
President, P. C. M.

Poona City Municipal Office,
1st March, 1919. 1322

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

21 WARD CLERKS are required for not less than 3 months. Pay Rs. 30 plus 10 conveyance allowance and plus 20 War allowance each. Apply personally with testimonials to the Assessor and Collector, Municipality.

B. D. BANAJI,
Assessor and Collector.
1321

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stores and Provisions for H. M.'s Prize Ships for the period of 6 months ending 15th September, 1919, and will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 5 p.m. of the 14th instant.

Further particulars, specification and forms will be supplied, on application.

H. DIGBY BESTE,
Commander R. N.,
Manager, Prize Steamship Section.
Office of the Prize Steamship Section.
R. I. M., Dockyard, Bombay.
1327

NOTICE.

THE last day for receiving tenders for the purchase of waste of the Sholapur Mills has been fixed for Monday, the 10th instant, upto 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the undersigned.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.
Agents,
The Sholapur S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay,
4th March, 1919.

THE CHANDRAPUR TEA CO., LTD.

Head Office:—Comilla. Bengal.

2,000 SHARES more are available for sale Nursery for plantation of about 300 acres in course of preparation. Prospectus may be supplied to intending purchasers of shares, free of cost, on application. 1233

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per resolution passed at the Board's Meeting this day, an ad-Interim Dividend at Rs. 50 per whole share, and Rs. 25 per half share for the half year ended 30th September, 1918, will be paid at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 1 to 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 5th instant, on production of the Share Certificate.

The Shareholders of the Ahmedabad are requested to apply for their Dividend Warrants to Mr. Govindlal Karsondas Mohanlal, Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad.

By order of the Board.
RAMODHER THACKERSEY
MOOLJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1919. 1299

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institute will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Committee's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year 1918;
2. To appoint Six Directors in accordance with the returns of the Voting Papers for the current year;
3. To elect two Auditors for 1919;

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Managing Committee.
SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 6th March 1919. 1298

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club proposed to be held the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 7th March, has been postponed to FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919, at the same time and place.

AGENDA.

1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1919-20.
2. To consider the future of Arab racing at Bombay and Poona.
3. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

NOTE—Members desirous of bringing forward any subject for discusion are requested to intimate the same to the Secretary not less 7 days before the Meeting.

(By Order).
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary.
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 20th February, 1919. 1042

Rs. 4

Will Bring you One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family should have a Set

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

SALE TO-DAY THE 7TH MARCH, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Teak and Blackwood Artistic Household Furniture made to order by Messrs. John Roberts, Bresleor, Devji Canji and others, "Cottage" Piano by Maks and Co., Drawing Room and Reading Room rich silk tapestry lined suits, artistic cabinets, almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet tone "Pathephone" with selected 24 double English records, Easy chairs, Rocking chairs, Bedsteads, Iron safe on stand by "Jagannath Jain & Co." and Chubb safe box on stand, solid brass hall lamp, and cash and despatch boxes, Ladies and Gent's cycles, Persian carpet, glassware, crockery, plated-ware, etc., etc.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th day of March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in their Auction Rooms in Medow Street opposite New Share Bazar (where all the furniture has been removed for sale) very richly made to order teak and black wood artistic furniture such as Mahoganise dining table, dining chairs, mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, very handsome design teak and blackwood cabinets 7 ft. with 6 sheet glasses, sweet toned "Cottage Piano" by Marks and Co. original cost Rs. 1,200. Mahoganise and teakwood single and double almirahs with safe drawers, mirror back chest of drawers, hanging clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, easychairs, Mahoganise rocking chairs, mirror back hat stands, dressing tables, office writing tables, quite new sweet toned "Pathephone" with selected 24 English double records, Chubb's safe box, on stand, 1 pair latest design cabinets c. 26, by Messrs. Wimbridge and Co., clothes baskets, dumbwaiters, crockery stand, book stands, cash and despatch boxes, fancy glass painting teapoys, bentwood revolving chairs, office chairs, inkstands, brass photo frames, mother of pearl's folding screen, 7 ft. by 6 ft. B. wd. folding tapestry screen, Oliver Typewriter No. 5, solid brass floor lamp (hall lamp), Ladies' and Gent's cycles Baba easychairs, one made to order, mahoganise, new design double complete bed stead 6 by 4, iron cots, Persian carpet, one table clock by "Barrard" English make, bedsheets, crockery, glasswars, platedware, cooking utensils, Primus stoves, etc., etc.

Property of C. O'Brien Esq., Pensioner, Government Telegraph Office and other European gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

It is worthwhile to pay a visit for the above furniture.

SALE OF 625 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. MODY & Co. will on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Tambakan by order of Messrs Amichand Motichand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. M Venkata Chellapatty Aiyar and Sons.

400 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn, No. 40.
100 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn No. 40
75 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn, No 40.
50 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn. No 20.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days

SALE OF 123 BALES JAPANESE YARN

Messrs. MODY & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Messrs. Amichand Motichand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Aiyar Nagasamy and Sons.

123 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn. No. 20.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

SALE OF 293 BALES JAPANESE YARN

Messrs. MODY & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S T.), sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Messrs. Amichand Motichand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. M. Subeyar and Sons.

100 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No. 40.
100 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No 40
50 bales each 400 lbs. Japanes single Yarn, No. 40.
21 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn. No 44.
22 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No. 44.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 10th March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons:—

450 bags China Sugar "A" Quality. Ex. S.S. "Kinkon Maru" marks A H. A. R. S.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION-SALE OF 43 PACKAGES SOVAN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Vithalvadi at the baling press of Dorsa Mussa, by order of Shahkikabhai Popatlal and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Shah Mohanlal Tarachand.

43 packages Sovan including 15 packages Savan Sulabi, each of 200 Cholas. No. Chhokro, 8 yards, 42 inches.

8 packages Sovan Sulabi each of 200 pairs. No. Chookro 8½ yards, 46 inches.

5 packages Sovan Sulabi each of 200 Cholas No. Chhokro, 10 yards, 46 inches.

15 packages Sovan Sulabi each of 200 Cholas. Pairs No. Chhokro, 9 yards, 52 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 177 BALES YARN.

1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T), Messrs. GANDHI THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th March, & Co., Auctioneer's, will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta, by order of Sheth Vithaldas Bhavanidas and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Meghji Jagjivan of Bazar Gate.

177 bales Yarn No. 10, of Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. Flower Ticket each of 402 lbs.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior THEATRE

Don't Delay!
Book Now!!

for THE BOMBAY PLAYER'S Production of

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

PRODUCED AND STAGED BY MR. JAMES McGRATH

40 PERFORMERS 40

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
NEXT TUESDAY!!

The closing day of the week.

The tremendously powerful Photo-Spectacle that has been the centre of attraction in Bombay during the current week:—

"A Daughter of The Gods!"

—has this last day—Friday—to go through its first Instalment (6,000 feet).

It is a show in a thousand. Come this evening at the

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Four Shows to-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Yet another Reminder!

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

the Serial stupendous, has been admittedly a regular "Bolt from the Blue" for Cinema-frequenters.

To-day is the last day to see its Semi-final Instalment. The incidents depicted in the Four Parts this Week are a continuous whirlwind of maddening, deafening, bewildering mysteries and adventures.

CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

Four Shows this Evening: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Ladies and School children admitted in the 5-15 and 7 p.m. Shows at Half Rates in all the classes (except) the third.

Bombay's Beautiful Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
presents during this week the final chapte of
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
together with two more episodes of the Universal Adventure Serial
THE BULL'S EYE
ALSO
SOME MORE AUTHENTIC WAR PICTURES
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEER.
23, CHURCHGATE STREET,
near Mongini Brothers.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD, DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOMS FURNITURES, MADE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by order of concerned.

Furnitures decorated at 23, Churchgate Street, opposite Eastern Bank, beside Mongini's new premises removed from factory for Public Auction, furnitures as:—Plus and tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofa and chairs marble top centre table of six legs with double top, mirrored hat stand, chest drawer, mirrored dressing table, mirrored corner ottoman office table, revolving chairs, rocking chairs, harmoniums, and chairs mirrored and drawing double door cabinet, front cabinet, rocking sofa, easy chairs electric sumors, candle sumars, table lamps, table fan, dumb waiter, dining table, dining arm chair, meatsafe, phonographs, Oliver typewriter, cycles, kerosine stove, some glassware and crockeryware.

Deposit 25 per cent.
Delivery three days.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at No. 23, Churchgate Street, by order of concerned partner:—

1 HUMBER—4-cylinders, Dixy Magneto, Wired Bppiy's carbu, 16 H.-P., 6-seater, 2 Brand New tyres and 4 Brand New tubes, extra sheet complete.

B. S. A.—4-cylinders, Bosch Magneto, 16-20 horse power in a running order.

Deposit 25 per cent.
Delivery within eight days.

BOMBAY AUCTION Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1919.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Bombay's Most Central Theatre
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
ONLY TWO MORE NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT SUPERB PICTURES
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
William Bonelli
IN A 5-REEL THRILLING DRAMA:—
"An American Gentleman."
Pitturization of the famous play. A most exciting drama illustrating how the unscrupulousness of a villainous lawyer was punished by a horrible end of his life.
Beautiful Sceneries!
Thrilling Plot!!
Exciting Acting!!!
"Suez Canal" (A Scenic)
And a beautiful comic:
A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Box seats Rs. 2.) Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
NOTE—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
FUTURE ATTRACTIONS
Commencing from Sunday next
WITH GRAND NEW PICTURE BILL

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT!
WHO-IS
"THE HOODED TERROR"?
If you would learn the true identity of that Human Monster
"THE HOODED TERROR"
you cannot afford to miss the last 2 Episodes (19 & 20) of the
GREAT PATHE SERIAL
"HOUSE OF HATE"
These last two episodes will grip you from start to a finish in way as perhaps no previous episodes did.
The famous comedian TOTO in a rattling good comic "Cleopatsy."
Also
PATHE GAZETTE
and "Vultures" (scientific).
TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
MATINEE—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Saturday Next
"KACHA-DEWAYANI"
(in 6 parts)
The great love-story from the epic of the "Mahabharata."

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 6.

No rain is reported. A fresh western disturbance is approaching North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature is slightly above the average except at Allahabad; night temperature remains in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in south Rajputana and is above it at Karachi and Bikaner. Day temperature is above the average except in lower Sind; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad but is locally in defect in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except on and near the coast. Day temperature is above the average except at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Akola. Humidity is locally below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Nagpur and Raipur; night temperature is generally below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in east Hyderabad and are generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal at Hyderabad and Sholapur. Night temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and the adjacent districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. A fresh disturbance is approaching the north-west frontier, but appears to be feeble.

Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th March 1919.

Rainfall has occurred only in north-east Assam, Sibsagar reporting four inches.

The sky is clear and the air unusually dry over the greater part of north-east India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th March 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.935 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.7 "
Dew Point	70.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.798 "
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky =10)	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.5 "
Minimum do	70.7 "
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NW,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind	104 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	6	m 1	29	29	1	6	m 7	0	14	5
Fri.	7	m 9	42	25	10	7	m 7	40	14	7
		10	29a	28	0		m 7	58a	17	6
Sat.	8	m 2	55	26	11	8	m 9	15	16	1
		5	4a	25	8		9	51a	20	3
Sun.	9	m 3	53	25	8	9	m 10	22	17	2
		5	24a	25	10		10	51a	21	0
Mon.	10	m 5	5	24	7	10	m 11	59	18	0
		6	8a	25	8					
Tues.	11	m 6	43	24	1	11	m 1	38	20	8
		8	30a	26	3		1	29a	18	1
Wed.	12	m 8	20	24	7	12	m 2	51	19	9
		9	24a	26	11		2	39a	17	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May.	6 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 55m.	Sunset	6h. 46m.
"	7 (Friday)	" 7h. 0m.	"	6h. 44m.
"	8 (Saturday)	" 6h. 53m.	"	6h. 47m.
"	9 (Sunday)	" 6h. 53m.	"	6h. 47m.
"	10 (Monday)	" 6h. 52m.	"	7h. 47m.
"	11 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 51m.	"	6h. 48m.
"	12 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 49m.	"	6h. 48m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	2d.	4h.	41-4m: p.m.
First Quarter	9d	8h.	44-1m. a.m.
Full Moon	16d.	9h.	11-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	25d.	2h.	3 9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th March, 1919, was 30.155 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 27th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	25,000
Mid. American Spot	17.47
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	27.09
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Mar.	22.48
May	21.93
July	21.23
New Orleans opening 10 a.m Mar.	24.48
May	23.65

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	16,000
Mid. American Spot	17.37
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	27.09
New York 11 a.m. (As know in Liverpool at closing time). Mar.	22.28
May	21.48
July	20.89
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar.	24.02
May	23.20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	18.11
Mar.	17.24
April	16.84
May	13.52
June	—
July	13.07
Aug.	—
Sept.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values:

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	—
Mar.	17.34
April	16.24
May	14.13
June	—
July	13.36
Aug.	—
Sept.	12.74

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 27th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	18.00
March	17.19
April	16.09
May	13.93
June	13.52
July	13 19
Aug.	12 88
Sept.	12.58

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	17.98
Mar.	16.75
April	15.72
May	13.80
June	13.50
July	13.13
Aug.	12.88
Sept.	12.52

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Feb. 27th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	27.10

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	27.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 27th.

M.G. Bengal Good	13.29
" Fully Good	13.79
" Fine	14.16
No. 1 Oomra Good	15.20
" Fully Good	15.70
" Fine	15.95
Broach Good	15.91
" Fully Good	16.16
" Fine	16.41

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

M.G. Bengal Good	13.29
" Fully Good	13.79
" Fine	14.16
No. 1 Oomra Good	15.20
" Fully Good	15.70
" Fine	15.95
Broach Good	15.91
" Fully Good	16.16
" Fine	16.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb. 28th.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	66 000
" Forwarded	53,000
" Imports	502,000
" Stock	9,000
Actual Weekly Sales	

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

Manchester market is rather steadier. Cloth and Yarns are Quiet.

Water Twist	2/6
Printers Cloth	53/6

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Feb. 27th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	51,600,000	Dec.	200,000
Public Deposits	25,600,000	"	4,000,000
Other do.	119,200,000	Inc.	900,000
Govt. Securities	50,200,000	Dec.	2 000,000
Other do.	52,100,000	"	1,000,000
Notes and Gold	28,700,000	"	1,900,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 21 5/8 of the Liabilities

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12 000
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" " to Continent	—
Futures at New York Mar.	22.90
" " May	22.60
" " July	21.30
Spot Cotton at New York	26.90
" " Orleans	27.25
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	24.50
" " May	22.75
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Feb. 27th.

Rentes 3 %	64 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	47 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/2
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Consols 2 %	55½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3 % Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 3 %	60½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.60

London, Feb. 28th.

Rentes 3%	64
Bar Silver Spot	47 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 3 %	61
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.20

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 27th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % Nov.	£98½

London Feb. 28th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£98 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 27th.

SEEDS AND WHEATS.

There is no change in prices.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£57
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£76
Copper Braziers	£120
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter	38

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	25/6
Brown Sugar Raw Java C. & F. Bombay	24/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	26

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Sellers	2/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/1

Tone:—Dull.

London, Feb. 28th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferospore usual Bold per ton in Bags	450
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	440
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	420
Linseed, Bombay pd 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	460
Linseed Argentine per ton in Bags	440
Toria Rapeseed (La Plata) per ton in Bags	455

For all shipments after the 18th instant Government have fixed prices to importers as above.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£82
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£75
Copper Braziers	£120
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter	38

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	25/6
Brown Sugar Raw Java C. & F. Bombay	24/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	26

Business is not Expected until freights are lower or sugar cheaper.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Sellers	2/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/1

Tone:—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 6.

The tone of the market this morning was steadier, and in the Marwadi bazaar Fully Good Broach April-May opened at Rs. 452. Slight fluctuations followed between Rs. 452 and Rs. 454, and the price then advanced to Rs. 463. At the advance sellers came out and the rate declined to Rs. 453, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 455. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 458, advanced to Rs. 462, declined to Rs. 454, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.		
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	April-May	463
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	March	317
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	"	405

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 5TH MARCH 1919.

	Rs.		
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	April-May	462
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	March	332
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	May	348
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	March	402
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	May	418
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	—	March	372
Good M. G. Southerns	—	May-June	455

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super Fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	361	356	346	336	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	356	349	338	328	"
M.G. Khandesh	—	386	376	366	"
M.G. Oomras Nos	413	406	396	386	"
M.G. Oomras Nos	—	386	376	366	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 5th Mar. 1919.

Cotton	7,369	bales
Wheat	128 980	Qwts
Linseed	893	"
Rape, etc.	485	"
Gingelly seed	238	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	103	"
Castorseed	Nil	
Rice	13,178	"
Myrabollams	2,448	"
Cottonseed	10,154	"
Mowrasseed	332	
Gram	3,389	"
Jowar	230	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	208	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 6th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	76 0 0	11 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	74 0 0	10 14 0
" Karachi Bangla	74 0 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 2 0
" " Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 2 0
Linseed Brown Bold	11 12 0	12 4 0
" Thin	11 0 0	11 14 0
Teelseed White 85-15	105 0 0	----
" Gajar 75-25	95 0 0	----
" Black	90 0 0	----
" Gajar 50-50	85 0 0	----
Poppyseed, White	15 2 0	16 0 0
Groundnuts	90 0 0	----
Barley	8 0 0	----
Mowrasseed	85 0 0	2 0 0
Castorseed	60 0 0	14 4 0

Forward Rs. as. p.

Wheat April-May	8 2	0
Linseed May	12 12	0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 6th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 0
Shapurji No. 10	0 14 4
Simplex No. 10	0 14 0
Curimbhai No. 12½	0 14 0
Light H uses No. 6½	0 12 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 6th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5½
Frcs Demand	193½
American Dollars	229
Hongkong	207½
Shanghai	309½
Japan	143½
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 6.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 201-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 141-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 211.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 318/8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank Rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was steady, on account of Bears covering sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2.060, Swan 490, Simplex 590, Shahpurji 112½, Pearls 527½, Madhowji 1,977½, Luxmi Cotton 1,740, Kohinoor 1,092½, Currimbhoy 335, Kastoorchand 1,040, Finlay 410, Fazulbhoy 685, David 570, Crescent 211½, Colaba 1,425, Century 417½, By. Cotton 575, By. Dyeing 1,400, Bundi 30½, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1,355, Tata New Defd. 430 p. Tata Old Defd. 1,070, Tata Ord. 236½, Shivrajpur 37, Alcocks 852½, By. Burma 850 x.d., By. Tramway 505, By. Steam 332½, Tata Hydro. 1,230.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2.060, Swan 490, Simplex 595, Shahpurji 111½, Pearls 580, Madhowji 1,975, Luxmi Cotton 1,725, Kohinoor 1,090, Currimbhoy 335, Kastoorchand 1.000, Finlay 410, Fazulbhoy 682½, David 560, Crescent 207½, Colaba 1.440, Century 417½, By. Cotton 580, By. Dyeing 1,395, Bundi 30½, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1.360, Tata New Defd. 430, Tata Old Ded. 1,062½, Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 37½, Alcocks 855, By. Burma 850. By. Tramway 502½, By. Steam 345, Tata Hydro. 1,220.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Standing rabi crops are in fair to good condition in several districts. Picking of cotton continues in Baroda. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in almost all districts; but the available local supplies in the worst affected areas are being supplemented by allotments from Government stocks under controlled arrangements. Cattle are generally in poor condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but the supply for irrigation is reported to be deficient in several districts. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

There was very slight rain during week in Karmala taluka of the Sholapur district and in parts of the Belgaum district. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and parts of Poona and the Panch Mahals districts, and the programme of ordinary public works has been extended in most districts to meet the demand for labour. Test works are opened in parts of the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach and Poona districts. The numbers of persons on relief works including dependants on the last day of the week ending 1st March were 8,302 in the Panch Mahals, 15,800 in Ahmednagar and 11,639 in the Poona district. The numbers on gratuitous relief including village servants were 5,158 in the Panch Mahals, 7,075 in Kaira, 2,471 in Broach, 1,743 in Kathiawar, 585 in West Khandesh, 9,350 in Ahmednagar, 4,923 in Poona, 2,951 in Satara, 3,531 in Bijapur and 1,970 in the Belgaum district. Relief was also given to 244 persons in Palitana and 150 in the Limbdi State. The numbers on test works were 118 in the Panch Mahals, 521 in Kaira, 732 in Broach and 949 in the Poona district. The people on relief are generally in good condition. No increase in mortality is reported. The medical arrangements are sufficient and public health is generally good. Crime is normal. The numbers on works are increasing, but there are scarcely any signs of wandering or emaciation except in the Panch Mahals district, where a few cases of emaciation are reported. Emigration continues from parts of the Panch Mahals, Sholapur and Satara districts. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and agricultural improvements. Cheap grain shops continue working in the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach and West Khandesh districts and in Kathiawar Agency. The poor house at Chembur in the Thana district for destitute immigrants into the City of Bombay continues working, and the number of inmates was 442. Cattle camps are being organised in some districts. Private charitable relief is being distributed in several places. Fodder is supplied to affected areas under Government arrangement and extensive use is being made of prickly pear. The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund is affording assistance in supply of fodder and other forms of relief.

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CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITY.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

FRANCHISE FOR RENT PAYERS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy presiding.

The President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has received the following letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 1747, dated the 3rd March, 1919:—

"I am directed to say that Government have for some time past had under their consideration the question of revising the constitution of the Bombay Municipality with the object of placing it on a more thoroughly democratic basis. The scheme that they have in view will provide for the increase of the number of Municipal Councillors from 72 to 100, of whom 80 or four-fifths shall be elected by the citizens of Bombay, the remaining 20 or one-fifth being either nominated by Government or partly nominated by Government and partly elected by such bodies or associations as Government may from time to time determine. The effect of this change would be that the popular representation, which is now 50 per cent. only, would be increased to 80 per cent.

2. Another part of the scheme aims at broadening and simplifying the franchise. The present restricted franchise under which votes are possessed only by those who pay at least Rs. 30 in the shape of a general or wheel tax and by graduates of some University in British India or the United Kingdom has the effect of limiting the number of voters in a city of over one million inhabitants to the very inadequate figure of some 12,000. To remove this defect, whilst at the same time widening the electoral basis, I am to say that Government desire to substitute rent-payers as voters for rate-payers and graduates with the object of enabling a very much larger number of citizens than at present to take a direct part in the administration of civic affairs. It is not anticipated that a large number of persons now possessing a vote will be disfranchised by this measure as the majority of the present voters will retain their right to vote in the capacity of rent-payers. In the opinion of the Governor-in-Council the minimum rent qualification should be fixed at Rs. 20 per mensem in order to enfranchise about 50,000 persons resident in Bombay.

3. I am further to say that Government would take the opportunity to enlarge the popular element in the Standing Committee by increasing the number of that body from 12 to 16, the four additional members being elected by the Corporation themselves. I am to request that Government may be favoured with the views of the Corporation on these proposals at an early date, preferably, at the same time as they express their views on the recent proposal of Government that the number of members of the Schools Committee should be increased."

MR. J. D. FRAMJI RESIGNS.

Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, in a letter to the Secretary, dated the 30th January, 1919, stated: "Owing to my continued ill-health, which necessitates frequent and long absences from Bombay, I have recently been not so regular in my attendance at the meetings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation as I have been in the past. I am, therefore, reluctantly and regretfully compelled to resign my seat on that body to which Government were pleased to nominate me in 1912 and to re-nominate me on subsequent occasions."

On the motion of Mr. J. A. Wadia, the Corporation resolved to record the letter and to put on record their appreciation of the useful services rendered by Mr. J. D. Framji to the Corporation.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

The Corporation considered a letter, dated the 24th January 1919, from the President of the Third Humanitarian Conference, forwarding a copy of the resolutions passed at the sessions of the Conference, held on the 2nd and 3rd September 1918, at Bombay, under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League, and inviting attention to resolutions Nos. 2, 6, 9, 14 and 16, with a request that influence might be exerted for the realisation of the objects mentioned therein.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be recorded. He said these resolutions were very good resolutions having a humanitarian purpose. He hoped that the members of the Corporation would try to do their best to further the object of the resolutions.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition, which was carried.

CORPORATION REPRESENTATIVES ON IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The term of office of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir as trustees on the Bombay Improvement Trust expires on the 31st March 1919, and the Corporation proceeded to elect three representatives. For the three seats there were five candidates, namely, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, and the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.

The poll resulted as follows: (1) Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, 38 votes; (2) the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, 36; (3) Mr. Cowasji Jehangir 31; (4) Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan 31; and (5) Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia 24. The first three members were declared elected the President giving his casting vote in favour of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir on the ground that he was the sitting member.

WELCOME TO LORD JELLICOE.

The Corporation considered as an urgent matter the question of presenting an address of welcome to Lord Jellicoe on his arrival in India.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved: "That the Corporation do vote a cordial address of welcome to the Right Honourable Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.R., G.C.V.O., Admiral of the Fleet, on his approaching visit to Bombay; that the accompanying draft address be approved and adopted; that the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant for the cost of illuminating and engrossing the address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges."

Mr. Mody said Lord Jellicoe was not coming to India on a ceremonial visit to them but his visit was fraught with consequences of great importance to the safety and well-being of the Empire. He was coming here in connection with the scheme to organise the naval defences of the Empire. But apart from the momentous character of his mission, Lord Jellicoe had other claims upon the gratitude of India and the Empire. They were all aware that during the first few days of the war the Grand Fleet under the command of Lord Jellicoe did a service to the Empire, which it would be difficult to estimate at the present moment. (Hear, hear). The full measure of Lord Jellicoe's service would be realised when the naval history of the war came to be written, but the feeling was unanimous throughout the Empire that while he was in command of the Grand Fleet the high seas remained open to the trade of the world, and in that way he had rendered great service not only to the British Empire, but also to the world at large. With regard to the address, he might say that as a matter of practice they presented such addresses only to the members of the Royal Family and to the King's representatives in India. But on two occasions they had gone outside that charmed circle, in that once they presented an address to the late Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji in connection with his election as a member of Parliament, and on another occasion they voted an address to the late Amir of Afghanistan. Considering the high personality and unique character of the man whom they now proposed to honour, he hoped the Corporation would pass the resolution unanimously. (Applause).

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Mody then read out the draft address, which was as follows:—

"To,

The Rt. Hon. Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, of Scapa, G.C.B., O.R., G.C.V.O., Admiral of the Fleet.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the President and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, respectfully offer you, on behalf of this City, our cordial greetings on your landing on these shores. We esteem it a special privilege that we should be the first to welcome you, on your arrival in India, in the course of your tour through the Dominions of the Empire. You come to us as the representative of the British Navy, whose glorious achievements during the anxious and trying period through which we have recently passed, have won for it, the admiration and gratitude of the free peoples of the world. Entrusted with the supreme command of the mightiest battle-fleet that has ever put to sea, you have earned a world-wide distinction by the success with which the Navy under your direction guarded the liberties of the Empire and her gallant Allies during the first critical stages of the war. We are deeply conscious of the fact that the freedom and security which this country along with the other dominions of His Majesty the King-Emperor, has enjoyed is due in a large measure to the skill, valour and endurance of the officers and men of the British Navy. Not for the first time in the history of the world, has the Fleet stood between freedom and the forces of organised and brutal aggression. The mission with which you have been charged is of paramount importance to the peace and safety of the British dominions. India, as a partner in the Empire, is deeply concerned in the successful prosecution of your difficult task. The ease with which she can be attacked from the sea was vividly brought home to her when the little "Emden" was abroad, and when enemy submarines infested Indian waters, and the protection of her immense sea-board is consequently a matter of vital importance to her future. It is our earnest hope that the arduous mission on which you are engaged may result in a satisfactory solution of this and other problems of Imperial defence. We beg your Lordship to accept the address of welcome from the City of Bombay with a renewed expression of our warm appreciation of the services you have rendered to the Empire, and of our hope that your labours may be crowned with complete success."

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna seconded the resolution.

On the suggestion of Mr. F. C. Griffith, the words "the Royal Navy" were substituted for the words "the British Navy" in the address.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

HIGH PRICES OF KEROSINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be very thankful to you if you kindly allow the following few lines to find a small space in one of the columns of your well-renowned paper:—

In your Saturday's issue Mr. S. K. Parelker has told us about the high prices of Kerosine oil, but I may add that, sometimes, it so happens that the people living in Byculla are unable to procure a single bottle of Kerosine, with the result that they have to pass the night in darkness. Again it is a great problem with the poor people as to what they should do when the price of Kerosine oil has gone very high, so much so, that in some places As. 8 are being charged per bottle. Will the Controller now wake up and take immediate steps to check the increase in price so as to win the gratitude of the poor people who have already the misfortune of facing the tremendously abnormal prices in all sorts of food-materials? Let me hope that the authorities concerned will also pay immediate attention to the cause of the deficiency in Kerosine oil which has put into great difficulty those persons who are not enjoying the brilliant electric light.—Yours, etc.,

AWAT T. SHAHANI.

Bombay, March 2.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 5-2.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

16-18—736-17—Payne and Co, Pirozsha Bomonji Petit v Bai Goolbai widow and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Mulla and M, Captain and V, Ardeshir H D and Co, Part heard.

S C Ct 17-18—746/27218 and 742/27219-16—M B Chothia, Valli Mahomed Abboo v Berthold Reif and anr, Little and Co.

27-18—397-16—Pandia and Co, Vithaldas Narayen and ors v Serodhar Smidt and Co Ltd, Little and Co.

36-18—1102-15—Purshotamrai and Co, Amritlal Buldeodas v Bai Passi widow, Captain and V.

38-18—884-18—N C Dalal, Shrinivasdas Laxminarayen a firm v Ramchandra Ramrattandas a firm, G B Pandya.

12-18 In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Khand & Co, Sethna Wadia & Co a firm v Pauling and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co, For postponement.

41-18—148-16—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomedalli Adamji Peerbhai and ors v R D Sethna, Payne and Co.

42-18—1374-18—Edgelow G W and Co, H M Hoosein Sidek and Sons a firm v Richard Salmon Forage, Crawford B and Co.

44-18—934-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Ebrahim Sulleman Salekji and Co a firm and ors, Forbes and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

120-16—Payne and Co, Akberalli Tajbhai Thaverbhai and ors v Essoofally Jivaji and anr, Capt and V. Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1142-16—Kanga and S, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer v Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co. Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1672-18—Mulji and Tha, Bhiwaji Motiji a firm v Bhootaji Bhoormal a firm, Raghavaya N and Co.

1558-18—Purshotamrai and Co, Thakar Raghunathdas Deoraj a firm v Thakar Tulsidas Kanji a firm, Mehta D and L.

LONG CAUSES.

425-18—Ard H D and Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v Messrs Bhukandas Motilal and Co a firm, Pandia and Co.

432-18—Mans H M and Co, Manchershaw Pallanji Sethna v S Spinner and Co a firm, Mehta D and L

1412-17—Pocha and Co, Nazerally Shamsuddin v Malwas and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

1124-17—Moti and Devidas, Messrs t Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

454-17—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

738-18—Payne & Co., Amir Ajam v. Makbul Jamal and anr, Dharamsi & Co.

63-18—Crawford B & Co., Bhagwandas Goverdhandas v. Shiavux Dinsha Daver.

1229-17—Edgelow G W & Co., Raghunathdas Hurjiwandas Kashiwalla and anr v. Hurgovandas Tulsidas and anr, Pandia & Co., Edgelow G W & Co.

433-18—Captain and V, Poorbai widow v Dhunji Nagsey, Matubhai J and M.

434-18—Kanga and S, The Akola and Mid India Sug and Mfg Co Ltd v Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

447-18—Meerwanji K and Co, Dharma Narayen Seth Calangutkar and ors v Messrs Dhanjibhai Narandas a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

449-18—Mulji and Th, Ramlal Thandumal v Messrs Need and Co a firm, Sabnis and G.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V.

673-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khursetji Jamshetji Sethna v Venkanna Elappa Balaram and ors, Pandia and Co.

326-18—Bhim and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and D.

120-16—Payne and Co, Akberally Tajbhai Thaverbhai v Essoofally Jivaji and anr, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

1184-17—N C Dalal, Maganlal Bhugwandas v The Chanda Coal Prospecting Syndicate Ltd, Judah and S.

28-17—Mehta D and L, Salebhoy Mahomedally Patheria v Rattanchand Khimchand Motichand, Daph F and D.

1775-18—Surajmal and Co, Sha Vadilal Harilal a firm v Burjorji Cawasji Contractor, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

291-18—Mehta D and L, Bai Mancorebai v Vithaldas Kallianji Kapadia, Daphtary F and D, Part heard 27-2-19.

561-18—Edgelow G W and Co, Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy v Hoseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and ors, Payne and Co, Part heard 22-2-19.

S C Ct 330/11829-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Deokabai widow and anr v Bai Motibai widow and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

936-17—M B Chothia, Nakrabhai Juthabhai v Ghellabhai Mahasukhram, Moti and D, Purnanand and Club, Not to be called on before 3-30 p.m., To be settled.

149-02—Madhowji K and Co, Bai Harakh and anr v Tribhowan Pragji and anr, Amin and Desai, Madhowji K and Ch, For postponement.

1246-15—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v Madivallappa Lingate, Shroff and D, For postponement.

583-18—Malvi M R and Co, Mulji Arjoon a firm v Bhawanji Moorarji and ors, Bhimji and Co.

663-18—Payne and Co, Indaji Sheraji and Co a firm v Messrs Haspani Miya Haji Ismail Chhotani, Jamshedji R and D.

680-18—Mehta D and L, Amarchand Dharup and anr v Jasrup Sawaji and anr, Sabnis and G.

364-18—Purnanand and Co, Ghordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Messrs Chandulal Gabruchand a firm and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

684-18—Little and Co, Messrs Abboo Baker and Co a firm v Bhimji Jairaj and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, March 6.)

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. W. W. Smart I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

Major E. R. L. Browning, 1st Brahmans, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his Military duties vice Captain H. J. Ackland.

A temporary appointment of Assistant Judge under the Provincial Civil Service Rules on Rs. 500 per mensem is created with effect from the 24th of January 1919 up to the 17th April 1919, and to appoint Mr. J. N. Bhat to hold it and to do duty as Assistant Judge at Poona.

Mr. G. H. White to be District Superintendent of Police at Belgaum vice Mr. J. V. Cooke proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. G. Ray, on return from military duty, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. Madhubhai Chunilal Kaveeshwar, LL.B., to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Surat, in the vacancy of Mr. J. N. Bhat.

Mr. W. H. Luck Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, is granted privilege leave for two months and two days combined with furlough for one year, nine months and twenty-nine days so long as to bring the combined period of absence up to two years, with effect from 1st May 1919 or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal as Assistant Judge of Sholapur for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Dr. F. X. DeSouza, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days with effect from the 28th January 1919 with permission to affix to it the Easter holidays and the Summer Vacation of the District Court of Satara.

Mr. R. P. Dalley was appointed on special duty in connection with famine grass operations in the Belgaum Forest Division with effect from 5th January 1919.

Government Notification granting "three months" privilege leave to the Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, is cancelled.

The Rev. A. C. Gaul, Assistant Chaplain at Deolali, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, vice the Rev. F. H. Scott.

Mr. Krishnaji Shrinivas Hungund, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, was granted privilege leave from the 3rd to 11th January 1919, both days inclusive.

The appointment of Mr. Vasudev Ramchandra Joshi as acting Lecturer in Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, should be regarded as substantive pro tem.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. F. W. Bain, C.I.E., retiring:—

Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, to be Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. Dinsha Dorabji Kapadia, to be Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson.

Mr. Balvantrai Kalyanrai Thakore, to act as Professor of History and Political Economy, Deccan College, Poona, vice Mr. F. W. Bain, C.I.E.

Mr. Ramkrishna Purushottam Patwardhan, to act as Professor of Indian History and Economics, Deccan College, Poona, vice Mr. B. K. Thakore.

Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, to act as Professor of English, Deccan College, Poona, vice Mr. R. P. Patwardhan.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. A. L. Covernton proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—

Mr. A. C.L. Wilkinson, Principal, Deccan College, Poona, to do duty as Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Mr. H. G. D. Turnbull, to act as Principal, Deccan College, Poona, vice Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson.

Mr. Feroze Kawasji Davar, to act as Professor of English, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Mr. Dinsha Dorabji Kapadia, Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, to continue to do duty as Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. J. Crerar, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from the 1st March 1919 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Major A. W. Overbeck-Wright, M.D., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr F. C. Annesley to be a member of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission up to 31st December 1919, vice Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite, resigned.

Major W. O'S. Murphy, I.M.S., to act as Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. G. Hutchinson, I.M.S., proceeding on deputation.

With effect from 10th July 1918 vice Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., appointed Chairman, Bombay Port Trust:—

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. P. W. Mousie, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., on return from Military duty, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr. F. H. Caldecott to be Fifth Grade Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise vice Mr. J. Lamb, deceased.

Mr. P. Strip to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Bombay Sub-division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Gandhi, or pending further orders.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 22nd February 1919 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 2; Broach District 1, Thana District 1; Satara District 19; Nasik District 4; Ahmednagar District 1; Poona City 1; Sholapur Town 10, other places in Sholapur District 11; Ratnagiri 11; Belgaum District 39; Dharwar District 36; Bijapur District 6; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 88; Madras 1; Kathiawar Agency 5; Satara Agency 3, total 239.

S. S. Shokwa Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shokwa Maru, 1824 tons, Captain T. Miyatuke will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Aden and Djibointi, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Coruth:—The City Line steamer City of Corinth, 3972 tons, Captain T. Field, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Nairung:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nairung, 2,897 tons, Captain A. Geddie arrived in harbour yesterday, from Sourabaya, with a cargo of sugar, which port she had left on 4th ultimo.

S. S. Firoozi:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Firoozi, 2,126 tons, Captain W. D. McCraith, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Bunder Abbas and Bushire, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

S. S. Ardfoil:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ardfoil, 3,425 tons, Captain P. H. Putt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 12th ultimo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 5.

S. S. City of Durham, Williams, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

S. S. Leicestershire, Robin, Sydney, Feb. 12.

Mar. 6.

S. S. Ardfoil, Putt, Rangoon, Feb. 25.

S. S. Nairung, Geddie, Sourabaya, Feb. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 6.

S. S. Porto-de-Sevona, Tanlonga, Genoa, etc.

S. S. Firoozi, McCraith, Busrah, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances, yesterday:—

S. S. Shokwa Maru, Miyatake, Aden and Djibouti.

S. S. City of Corinth, Field, Liverpool via Karachi.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kenkon Maru No. 8, for Kobe, etc.

S. S. City of Durham:—The City Line steamer City of Durham, 3,466 tons, Captain D. Williams, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 19th ultimo.

S. S. Leicestershire:—The steamer Leicestershire, 5,024 tons, Captain E. Robin, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Sydney, with a cargo of wood, which port she had left on 12th ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 6th March, 1919.

Shed: Steamers.	Tons:	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.				
A Kowett	2393	Jedah	N F	T M rrison & Co
B Imaho Maru	2887	Kobe	12-3-19	..O S Kaisha
C & B Clo Corinth	3773	Liverpool	7-3-19	..J Finlay & C
D & E Hara Maru	1616	Genoa	10-3-19	..O S Kaisha
F Clan Macgillway	6603	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
K Sealda	3438	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M Lyralee	[illegible]	N F	N F	T. [illegible]
N Alastrum	2837	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
O Schooner Utopia	298	N F	N F	1-3-19 Sharif Hassum owner
P Fenchurch	2727	N.F.	N.F.	W & A G & Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
Incan Asbeliff	1801	22 hours	9-3-19	..T Morrison & Co
Unattended Light Vessels	150	22 hours	9-3-19	..C E B P T
HARBOUR WALL.				
Pomasi	552	Marmagoa	7-3-19	..B B N Co
Tadevasti	518	N F	N F	..B B N Co
Kaveri	553	N.F.	5-3-19	B. B. N. & Co
Juba	904	N F	5-3-19	..E I M
Courland	750	Karachi	9-3-19	..B B N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.				
1 Warturm	3127	Live pool	N F	..Graham & Co
2 Banca	3797	Rangoon	7-3-19	..M M & Co
3 Toyo Maru	2243	Singapore	10-3-19	..N Y Kaisha
5 Abydos	1940	P Gulf	10-3-19	..I P S N Co
6 Rheinfels	5522	Marseilles	N F	..W & A G & Co
7 Chunsang	1406	China	N F	..M M & Co
9 Shokisa Maru	1904	Aden	7-3-19	..O S Kaisha
10 Tjibosita	2953	N.F.	N.F.	W & A G & Co
16 Boats of City	—	Rangoon	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
14 Lhasa	960	Karachi	7-3-19	..M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
2 Ellora	2567	N F	N F	..M M & Co
3 Barpeta	1877	Busra	6-3-19	..M. M. & Co
4 Bandra	1877	Busra	9-3-19	..M M & Co
5 Teesta	3428	Busra	12-3-19	..M. M. & Co
6 Arcadia	1677	Busra	5-3-19	..M M & Co
7 Dumera	3400	N.F.	14-3-19	..M. M. & Co
8 Querimba	4937	Rangoon	8-3-19	..M M & Co
9 Maungani	4512	London	8-3-19	..M. M. & Co
10 Cocoanada	2162	Busra	10-3-19	..M M & Co
11 Devanha	4705	London	8-3-19	..M M & Co
12 City of Oran	4783	Calcutta via Madras	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
12 Clan Ogilvy	8716	Liverpool	N F	..J Finlay & Co
15 Chusan	1338	Busra	8-3-19	..D B I M
Jetty End Martalban	3782	London	11-3-19	..M M & Co
Tatiti	3841	London	9-3-19	..M M & Co
Cufeide 10 Bamora	1378	Busra	10-3-19	..M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
Akbar	2906	N.F.	N F.	..M. M. & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
Shuster	2664	N F	15-3-19	H S Shustary & Co
Seapool	2502	48 hours	7-3-19	..D B I M

*Probable date of departure

EXPORTS.

March 6.

S. S. City of Corinth for Liverpool:—100 bales wool, Curimbhoy Lalji Sajan and Co.; 1,820 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Warturm for Liverpool:—12 bales wool, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 160 bales cotton, V. A. Save; 58 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency; 26 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co.; 155 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram and Co.

S. S. Devanha for London:—260 cwts. cashew nuts, 310 cwts. Turmeric, Katanjee Jeevandas and Co.; 21 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 40 bales hemp, Amerchand Mulji; 76 bales goat and sheep skins, 21 bales sheep pelting, Cox's Shipping Agency; 3 bales sheep skins, Ladak Hassain; 7 bales sheep skins, Haji Moosa Haji Osman; 500 cwts. kismis, Lakhamsey Damji and Co.; 14 bales shearlings, Cox's Shipping Agency; 35 cwts. ginger, 52 cwts. turmeric, Rahimtoola Abdula and Co.; 12 bales goat and sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 10 bales sheep skins, David Sassoon and Co.; 35 cwts. ginger, Mahomad Haji Nasser and Co.

S. S. Warturm for London:—37 bales hemp, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Warturm for New York:—586 bales goat skins, Eurico N. Stein.

S. S. Warturm for Suez:—5 cases cigars, 4 cases remanufactured tobacco, Thomas Cook and Son; 37½ cwts. tamarind, 10 pots walfa oil, 1 case sandalwood oil, 19 cases rose oil, Noormahamed Tajmahomad.

S. S. Haru Maru for Genoa:—1 chest indigo, Abdoolabhoy Abdool Rahim; 522 bales coir yarn, 100 cwts. pepper, Dhanji Haridas and Co.

S. S. Rheinfels for Marseilles:—87½ cwts. galnuts, Mohamed Salemahamed Sidravi; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.

S. S. Inaho Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas; 900 bales cotton, Nishi Matsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmal; 1,200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Tjibodas for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 400 bales cotton, Narandas V. Dossa; 200 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas; 650 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Toyo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Narandas V. Dossa; 1,150 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Tjibodas for Osaka:—750 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Toyo Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Inaho Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 200 baled cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Inaho Maru for Moji:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Inaho Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Toyo Maru for Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Toyo Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Tjibodas for Hongkong:—900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 175 bales cotton twist yarn, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 500 bales grey cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton grey twist, I. David and Co.; 500 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 500 bales grey cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 cwts. fishmaws, Currimbhoy and Co.; 10 cwts. fishmaws, 20 cwts. sharkfins, Haidar and Sultan; 200 cwts. buffalo pickers, Cawasji Sorabji and Co.

S. S. Tjibodas for China:—5 cwts. galnuts, Cawasji Sorabji and Co.

S. S. Tjibodas for Hongkong:—888 cwts. sharkfins, 28 cwts. fishmaws, Ebrahim Meldina; 1 cwt. fishmaws, 45 cwts. gum olibanum, H. B. Bheesania.

S. S. Chunsang for Hongkong:—12 cwts. steel bars, 16 cwts. iron hoops, A. Jeewanji.

S. S. Quirimba for Colombo:—416 bales cotton, Tullookchund and Shapoorji.

IMPORTS.

March 6.

S. S. Dunera from Shanghai, Agents M M and Co.—132 cases silk goods, 4 cases hosiery, 32 cases pangees, 30 bales quilt, 5 bales blankets, 3 cases drugs, medicine, 377 cases 1,506 Hc. 240 packages 100 Chia. tea, 1,620 Hc. 150 bags, 2,978 packages green tea, 1,626 bags green peas, 8 cases water bottles, 13 cases enamel basin, 15 cases silk soap, 10 cases leather shoes, 118 bags white beans, 394 cases 11 boxes silk goods, 156 bundles 250 bales raw silk, 33 cases pangees and silk piecegoods, 8 cases Panjee silk, 7,790 bags green beans, 3 cases skins, 102 bales raw silk, 28 cases cigarettes, 28 packages white glass, 3 cases glass bangles, 394 cases preserves, 52 cases 5 bales yellow Panjee silk, 60 cases Matham silk, 10 coils rope, 107 bags refined sugar, 5 flasks quick silver, 374 cases pine apples, 3 cases pearl soji, 3 cases seeds topioca, 51 bundles 30 cases gum benjamin, 10 bundles China roots, 3 cases cotton shirts, 5 cases cotton goods, 735 bags betelnuts, 200 bags tapioca flour, 25 crates 455 drums paint, 25 cases nails, 200 rolls 20 packages paper, 506 bundles rattans, 100 bags arecanuts, 250 bundles sandalwood.

S. S. City of Oran from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—34 cases absorbant cotton, 56 cases iron shoe tacks, 144 boxes tinned brass eyelets, 5 cases 75 boxes clocks, 90 cases iron wood screws, 50 cases steel wood screws, 3 cases surgical dressings, dental flees, 3 cases ryralin toilet, 3 cases soap, 11 cases writing paper, 11 boxes batteries, 28 cases enamel paper, 4 cases paper, 18 cases 7 barrels chemicals for totography, 4 cases cotton domestics, 76 cases 14 boxes varnish, 12 cases painkillers, 18 bales iron safes, 19 cases shoes, 400 kegs wire nails, 200 cases iron tacks, 9 cases icecream dishes, icecream spoons, etc., 12 cases copper bar, 65 cases lubricating graphite and grease, 200 cases evaporated milk, 12 cases toilet preparation, 3 cases cream soap, 16 cases crayons, 22 cases iron steel bars, 5,881 round iron bars, 6 cases steel padlocks, 395 bundles iron bars, 758 bundles hoops steel, 171 cases iron screws, 2 cases cotton piecegoods, 2 cases baking powder, 2 cases potassium bramodide, 3 boxes vooum bottles, 117 pieces 154 bundles wrought iron pipes, 21 cases albostine, 7 cases casket cement, 1 case 8 bundles 10 boxes hardware, 289 cases 352 bags rivets, 335 cases 1 box steel files, 4 cases stationery, 977 bundles steel hoops, 84 cases tinners rivet, 177 cases printing paper, 55 bales printing paper, 6 cases paints, 2 cases hosiery, 2 cases corsets, 70 cases screws, 16 cases wrapping paper, 97 pieces round steel bars, 11 cases grape nuts, 2,164 packages plug tobacco, 72 cases smoking tobacco, 3 cases cigarettes, 36 cases nails, 110 drums caustic soda, 247 pieces steel bars, 22 cases sugar of milk, 58 cases glycerine, 51 cases listerine, 7 cases steel gate hooks, 3 cases euticura ointment, 24 bundles hyposulphate of soda, 43 cases gas mantles, 10 cases lead paint, 10 cases tins paint, 750 casks lanterns tin, 13 cases pot medicine.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

League of Mercy: Annual meeting Institute of Science, (Women's Branch) 6-15 p.m.
University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, March, 8.

Mail Steamer Tanfield expected to arrive.
Bombay Twelfth Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Race Course.
S. S. Devanha with homeward English mails leaves at noon.
S. S. Tanfield with outward mails arrives in the evening.

MONDAY, March, 10.

Exhibition of Naval Pictures and War Relics, Royal Institute of Science, opening ceremony by H. E. the Governor, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY,

COMING STRUGGLE AGAINST THE BLACK BILLS.

SPIRITUAL WARFARE AGAINST INJUSTICE.

MRS. NAIDU AND MR. HORNIMAN ON THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.

Under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha, Mr. B. G. Horniman delivered a lecture on "The Black Bills and Our Duty", on the open ground near the French Bridge last night, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. There was a large audience, which included a number of ladies.

Mrs. Naidu said:—To-day, we are gathered on an extraordinary occasion. You, who are such frequent attenders at meetings of all kinds, in the city of meetings, are here to-day not to listen to a talk on merely temporal, transient political things, but rather are you gathered here together as in a temple, where the devotees of truth are to speak to you, so that your souls might be stirred, might be uplifted, might be dedicated to the cause to which we have dedicated ourselves. Three years ago, when I asked that greatest of all modern Indian Nation-Builders, Dadabhai Naoroji (loud cheers), he gave me a message for his people, on his birthday, looking with prophetic eyes, across those very seas, whose waves resound the music of eternal memories and eternal hope, he said to me: "Tell the people of India to do their duty"; and to-day we are going to be told what is the duty of the Indian people—Indians of honour and self-respect,—and I consider it a happy augury that for us to-day an Englishman is going to interpret our national duty, for remember that highest ideal of England, that which has made and sustained the greatness of England, has been the implacable sense of duty and right, and it is only fitting that to-day we are to hear the interpretation of Indian duty from an Englishman, for I believe that duty like the abiding, elemental, fundamental truth of life, belongs to no race, no age, no individual, but is the birthright of humanity, —duty like love, like honour, like the ideals of manhood.

Therefore, I ask you to listen not merely as a listener of mere rhetoric, but as those whose hearts are ready to learn, to accept and to follow the truth, that you will hear to-day. We all know that if ever the national cause had one friend, one champion, when the hearts of Indians failed, when our leaders betrayed us, when our people grew faint-hearted, when our eyes were clouded with despair, this Englishman has stood in the vanguard to uplift the flag of hope and faith. By his speech, by his life through persecution and by the courageous and dauntless manner, in which he has preached to you he has made himself better than any Indian alive to-day, one of the greatest Indian patriots of the truth. I ask you to listen to Mr. Horniman about your duty towards the Black Bills, your duty against the Black Bills—the duty that should drive you, that should impel you, coerce you, coax you, so that it makes every one of us a temple of indignation, whose flames will burn finally once for all beyond the power of reviving or relighting, that injury, that iniquity, that terror, that death of the nation which is portended by the Bills, which are to be passed next week. I call upon our friend, our champion, that friend of Indian liberties, Benjamin Guy Horniman, to address the meeting. (Loud cheers.)

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. Horniman, after thanking Mrs. Naidu from the bottom of his heart for the very kind way in which she had referred to the part which he had been able to play during the last few years in Indian political life, in the struggle for Indian political aspirations, and also for the expressions she had used in regard to the task he had taken upon himself that night, said he would like to say that he felt he stood there in a sort of double capacity, because he felt, as he had always felt, ever since he had come to this country and began to take a part in the public life, that his duty in this country of his adoption, where his home now was (applause), was not the duty which should actuate an alien resident within its limits, but that which should actuate an Indian himself. He had been born an Englishman with the instincts of an Englishman and had been brought up in English traditions and he asked them to believe that although the British name, the British traditions of justice, of fairness, might be prostituted from time to time by those into whose hands the care of the people might be committed, the instincts of an Englishman always were and must be for liberty, not only for himself, but also for others. He knew that it was very unfortunate that the control of those matters had got into the hands of people, who after many years of existence as bureaucrats deflected from the path which was clearly indicated by generations and generations of English statesmen. He wanted them to believe that in reality and by instinct the British people were at heart sound, and when it was possible to persuade them that a great wrong was being committed to a great people whose destinies were confided to their care, there could be no doubt that the great wrong which was now being done would be undone and speedily requited. He had heard about these Bills fully and it was not necessary for him to go over the ground over and over again, but it was necessary for his purpose briefly to review the situation which had compelled them to meet there that night to confer on what was going to be solemn and great duty.

LESSONS OF WAR FORGOTTEN.

He was not going to say again all that had been said in regard to the position which had been produced throughout the world by the great war which has been waged, but he wanted to remind those who were going recklessly forward with the policy of the Rowlatt Bills, he wanted to remind them that only a few months had passed since the British statesmen ceased to say that the war which had been waged, and had been brought to a triumphant conclusion by the spending of Indian treasure, Indian blood and lives, was a war which would establish impregnably the liberties and the freedom of all peoples throughout the world. They had to consider in regard to that the fact that the Government of India had embarked upon a policy which was a direct assault upon the liberties of the Indian people and upon their constitutional freedom, secured to them both by written and unwritten laws. They had introduced Bills which proposed to take away the right of trial under certain circumstances, which proposed to shut up persons without their having gone through the process of a judicial trial, which introduced into criminal trials all sorts of things which were an absolute defiance of justice. Bills which committed an assault on the fundamental liberties of the people. But apart from their inherent wrongness in that respect, they hoped to consider what was behind them. He asked after the most deliberate consideration, from their experiences in the past in regard to measures of that kind, which took away from the people of India those natural liberties which people ought to enjoy, what was in the motive which had produced these Bills and which was going to keep the people of this country in a condition of docility, which would make them agreeable to accept the situation and position of subject races. Indians had not only not fought in the war for the domination of one nation by another, but they had fought to win the national political freedom which was the right of every people, which had been promised to them by those who were the rulers of India and which unless they were won, the Indian people could not exist in the future in that state of honour and self-respect, to quote Mrs. Naidu's phrase, which was the only condition under which any people, with honourable aspirations and honourable traditions, ought to exist. Now after these Bills had been introduced it had been clearly demonstrated from a hundred platforms in the country by independent politicians and statesmen of all shades that they were an assault upon the fundamental liberties of the people. Protests had gone from every part of the country, and though there might be other differences, there was no difference of opinion amongst the Indians in any part of India, that these Bills were absolutely wrong and absolutely iniquitous, both in their intentions and their operations. The Government of India in response to all that had adopted what was practically an adamantine attitude. They had made what they considered a very great concession when they said that the operation of the bill should be limited to three years, and they had made certain amendments, after hearing the protests of the people and the representatives of the people in the Imperial Council, in the Select Committee, which they seemed to consider should leave it less objectionable and even acceptable to the people of this country. But they had absolutely refused to give way a single inch to the principles of that measure and it was the principles of those measures, which they regarded as being so utterly bad that no matter what modifications were made one way or the other, they could not accept them so long as a shred of liberty was left in India. (Cheers).

NO COMPROMISE WITH PRINCIPLES.

This was not a thing like the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme that they could take hold of it and suggest such modifications and extensions which might make it less disappointing and less satisfactory and acceptable to the majority of the people as an instalment to go on with. There might be something in sacrificing a certain amount of principle, a large amount of their demand, if they thought that they were going to get, at any rate, an instalment of what they wanted. But here they had a very different state of affairs. Nobody wanted to accept an instalment of what was absolutely bad. (Laughter). Who knew but what, if they now accepted the instalment that was offered to them in the shape of the Rowlatt Bills, they might not get a larger instalment of repression or oppression later on in the shape of some other Bills when the three years had passed? It was not a thing like reform proposals, that they could have modifications, or extensions or amendments, and make the thing any better. The Government were proposing to introduce in this country as permanent measures on the Statute Book in a time of peace, not in a time of war, not really in a time of emergency which could justify such things, these awful proposals which made it possible that innocent people could have their liberties, taken away from them either by no sort of process at all, merely by the arbitrary fiat of the executive, or by a process that was shorn of all the judicial safeguards which were the only ones that could guarantee that injustice was not inflicted upon innocent people. They had all to look at these Bills not merely from the point of view of how they affected each one of them, this individual or that, but of how they affected the entire community. Though the operation of the laws might not fall upon one man or another, it was their duty as good citizens of the State, as individuals belonging to a whole community, to see that not a single other citizen was wronged by the operation of an unjust law. (Cheers). As much as it was their duty to protect themselves individually and to resist injustice for the sake of their own individual safety; it was as much their duty to see that no man was subjected to the risk of imprisonment without trial or to the risk of imprisonment or death after a trial, which could not be described as a trial according to all standards, as a trial of judicial fairness. When they were told by the defenders of this legislation, by many Anglo-Indian journals and the reactionary press, that the Bills were not going to operate against anyone except anarchists, and nobody who was not an anarchist had anything to fear from them, it was necessary to give the answer that it was not a question of whether unjust laws were meant, intended or even only operated against people who were suspected of anarchical or revolutionary crimes; there was no excuse, there could be no justification in morality or justice, for a Government, at any time, in regard to revolutionary crime or anarchical crime, to take away from those against whom the law might operate, the natural rights which people ought to enjoy in regard to fair trial and in regard to their liberty not being infringed by arbitrary weapons placed in the hands of the executive of this character.

WORTHLESS CONCESSIONS.

Proceeding, Mr. Horniman said he had just now referred to the absolutely rigid attitude which the Government had adopted in response to the protests which had been made by the whole people of this country. He, for his part, after reading the Select Committee's Report through very carefully from end to end, had been unable to find that a single amendment in regard to any clause or any section of it, was of such a character as to justify them in relaxing their opposition to the Bills in the least degree. One of the chief amendments upon which the Select Committee laid very great stress was in regard to their having introduced in certain parts of the Bill expressions, phrases, words, which it was said clearly limited the scope of its character to anarchical and revolutionary crime. Even supposing it were absolutely clear—which it did not appear to be—that would be no justification, said the speaker, for their ceasing their opposition to the Bills, because it was not a question of making hold of the anarchists or the revolutionaries, but it was that all sorts of people were liable to be laid hold of, imprisoned without trial, or tried by the extraordinary tribunals, and in this way have the natural rights which they ought to enjoy taken away from them. It had been said by Committees that had been appointed, as well as by the Government defenders of the internments and other things that had taken place under the Defence of India Act, that the evidence in the possession of the Government showed that in the majority of these cases the complicity of the individual concerned with revolutionary or anarchical crime was clearly established. That, as they knew very well, was a very dangerous way of discussing these matters. It was possible no doubt in these Committees which sat in camera, like the Rowlatt Committee, like the Chandavarkar-Beacheroft Committee (cries of "Shame"). It was possible for the Police, for the Government, to put such a case before them as made a man feel, after reading it, a clear establishment in his own mind that he had been dealing with a man who had been guilty of complicity with revolutionary or anarchical crime of the kind described. It would be impossible for any man to preserve an impartial judgment if he was not allowed to hear more than one side of the case. This sounded a very simple and almost a silly sort of thing to say. But one was obliged to go back to these elementary things, because they were hearing day after day, they were having it impressed upon them that these things must be allowed because that was the only way, by hearing practically only one side of the case, by not allowing a man to put forward his case in defence in a proper and judicial manner, to deal with these revolutionary crimes. Once the Government began in that way, assured the speaker, once they were allowed to go on in that way, dispensing with the ordinary provisions of elementary justice in order to find a shortcut to the shutting up of people who were inconvenient to them, then there was no knowing where the Government were going to end, and there was no knowing to what extent people's liberties and freedom would be taken away from them.

CLEAR INFRINGEMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

Going back to the Select Committee's Report, they found that the Government had made up their minds not to sacrifice the principle in any respect of these two Bills. It was, therefore, incumbent upon the people to sustain their own attitude of opposition, not to relax it in the slightest respect, and to find out by what means they could still go forward, after these Bills were passed into law, and make such an effective protest as ultimately to impress upon the Government the necessity for going back upon their footsteps and repealing these laws. He (the speaker) was very glad to find that on the whole the opposition of the non-official members of the Imperial Council to these Bills remained unchanged. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (cheers), the Hon. Mr. Khaparde (cheers) and the Hon. Mr. Patel (cheers) had refused to sign this Report of the Select Committee, and they had written dissentient notes, which, each one in itself and the whole collectively, left the Government without a leg to stand upon in defence of these Bills (Laughter, and cheers). Seeing it was very necessary that they should educate themselves to the fullest extent in regard to these two Bills, the speaker desired all of the audience, if they had not already done so, to read the note, the dissentient note written by the Hon. Mr. Patel on the Select Committee, because in that note he so very clearly laid down not merely the inherent wrongness of the provisions of the proposed legislation, not merely that they were taking away the liberties of individuals of the community as a whole, but he established—to the speaker's mind—most clearly that the Government of India in introducing and attempting to pass legislation of this character was going far beyond its own power and was itself committing an infringement of the British as well as the Indian Constitution. Because, as Mr. Patel pointed out, in the Government of India Act of 1915 in which all other Acts of Parliament which might be described as creating the Constitution of India were consolidated, it was laid down very clearly that the Legislature in India had no power to pass any sort of legislation which was an infringement of any law passed by the Parliament or of any unwritten law of the British Constitution. The speaker would like to see any one, any member of a British Government, standing up and endeavouring to defend in the British Parliament, laws of such a character as these Rowlatt Bills, if they were proposed to introduce them, in regard to people residing within the four corners of the United Kingdom. The whole of British history showed one long struggle to prevent such infringements as these, of the liberty of the subject and of the liberty of the people as a whole. From Magna Charta downwards until the Star Chamber was abolished, that long struggle had gone on. Those were the liberties of the subject which had been established and existed in the written and unwritten laws of the British Constitution which Mr. Patel said and which the speaker endorsed, were infringed in these Bills introduced into the Indian Legislature. Mr. Horniman then read that portion of Mr. Patel's minute in referring to this matter because Mr. Patel had in the first place put it so concisely, so clearly and so convincingly, and in the second place if they did not understand—apart from what they might feel as individuals in regard to their rights,—what were their legal rights, given to them by the British Parliament, they could not make the stand against the Bills which they ought to make.

"I am of opinion the question is not so free from doubt as the Hon. the Law Member would have the Council to believe. In dealing with this question these points arise for the consideration of the Council: (1) Section 65 of the Government of India Act (1915), says that the Governor-General in Legislative Council has not, unless expressly so authorised by Act of Parliament power to make any law repealing or affecting any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom. Now what is this bond allegiance referred to in the section? It is that the Crown protects the subject against arbitrary executive power and that the subject is entitled to be tried according to the recognized forms of law, before he is deprived of his liberty. The proposed Bill in parts 2 and 3 substitutes the authority of the executive for that of the judiciary in respect of certain offences and thus infringes upon the fundamental liberty of the subjects of His Majesty in India, thereby repealing the unwritten laws and constitution of the United Kingdom, whereon depends the allegiance of the Crown. It is a question, therefore, whether the Indian Legislative Council has the power to enact this law."

HORRORS OF DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

Apart from the inherent rights which were given to them by God, they had got legal rights which had been given by an Act of Parliament and they were entitled to take their stand upon them as well. (Cheers). If they allowed this wrong to be done, when the Bills were on the Statute Book he wanted them to consider very carefully first of all what he had just read to them in regard to the infringement of their fundamental liberties, and he also wanted them to consider, apart from the liberties, what would be the result of that? It was a thing that need not be left altogether to their imaginations. Supposing laws of that nature were entirely new to them, they should be able nonetheless to assume and imagine what would be the result once the laws came into operation. Unfortunately during the last four years and a half they had a most deplorable, most lamentable, most distressing illustration of the sort of thing which was likely to happen, cruelties that were likely to be inflicted upon defenceless people when they had weapons of that kind in the hands of Government. There was the Defence of India Act. They had seen how this Act was being operated in Bengal and other places. Now they had tolerated the Defence of India Act purely as a war emergency measure. It was not because that the things that were being done were things that could be justified that could be excused, that because the Empire was at war and it was felt that the Government here as in England was entitled to have weapons of that character in its possession. But what happened under the Act? Hundreds of young men, middle aged men and old men had been interned and imprisoned, had been tried by special tribunals, outside the jurisdiction of the High Courts and had been subjected to all the hardships, cruelties and all the tortures which were exercised under the garb of a measure of that character. The speaker then gave the instance of a man who had gone mad on account of the tortures which he had undergone in the jail—he did not mean physical tortures, the police tortures, although he knew they took place. But there were other horrible cases of mental torture which had been committed under the Act. (Shame). But they did not want the cases of people going mad, of people committing suicide in order to illustrate the terrors of legislation of that character. There were numerous cases in Bengal of internees who had been tried for petty infringements of the rules of their internments. They should read the Khulnabmia case—how untried men were not merely confined within a certain area but day and night were under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police who regulated what they should eat, drink and even how much clothes they should be allowed to wear. They had seen how the provisions were being used and the way in which they were operated. For instance, the preventing of people like Mrs. Besant from coming into Bombay Presidency for carrying on political agitation, of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and Mr. Tilak from going into the Punjab and from going into other parts of India to conduct their political propaganda—all that had been done under a war measure for preventing conspiracies against the Government of the country. But that was the use they were being put to to interfere with political propaganda.

DUTY OF INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS.

The question was, what they were going to do in order to protect themselves and their fellow-citizens and the people as a whole from the operations of an unjust and unconstitutional law of that character? What was there that the people could do in order to resist unjust laws? They knew what they could do where they had a proper Government based upon constitutional foundations and administered by a constitutional machinery—they knew that the people could rise and by the might of their votes turn the Government out of office and bring in a Government that was pledged not to carry out the unjust laws which the former Government had pledged to do. But in this country they could not do that. Although India had a constitution, it had not got a constitutional government. (Laughter). He had no doubt in his mind what was the conscientious duty of every individual citizen when a situation of that kind arose. In the first place, he was not bound to obey those unjust laws. (Cheers). Secondly, he was bound to disobey them (loud cheers), whenever their operations might fall upon him and in whatever manner, whether as a principle or not that was if they fell upon him incidentally in any other way, such as being called upon to carry out the orders of Government in regard to any individual dealt with under the Act or to give evidence before those special tribunals, before the investigating authorities, or to take any part in the operations of this law which he conscientiously believed to be unjust and which he conscientiously believed to be inflicting injustice upon the person who was being dealt with under the Act. Thirdly, he would go further, and as many great men had said in the past he would say that a Government which had passed unjust laws, which insisted upon inflicting them upon the people against their unanimous protest, did not enjoy the right of obedience of such other laws as the citizens might think fit to disobey. (Loud cheers). There was, as Mr. Patel had described it, the bond of allegiance of the subject to the Crown. Mr. Gandhi had described it to the speaker, the other day, as a "pact" between the Government and the people, that was to say that the people were willing to conform to and to obey such laws as the Government might impose in return for the protection of their liberties. Mr. Gandhi called it a pact between the Government and the people. If these bills were passed into law that pact by which the Government undertook to protect the people, in return for the obedience and the allegiance of the people, that pact would be broken. As honourable men, as self-respecting men, as conscientious men, to put it on the lowest grounds, as good citizens, was it right and just on their part, to sit still when laws of such an unjust character were allowed to be put on the Statute Book ("no, no") to be administered against any class of the populations? They could not revolt. They did not want to revolt. As Mr. Gandhi put it, their feelings towards the Government were as friendly as possible. They had no such idea. Nonetheless they had self-respect as individuals, and self-respect as a nation and they had their determination not to allow their self-respect in any way to be lowered, their honour to be sullied, their liberty to be taken away, so long as there was anything that could be done which could save them from that being done. (Cheers). Mr. Gandhi had taken the lead in a movement to oppose the operations of the law, in order to bring home to the Government the fact that the people would not and did not mean to sit quietly under them. He had hoisted the flag of passive resistance (loud cheers) or Satyagraha and it was the duty of every one of them, of every conscientious citizen, of every self-respecting patriot, to ask himself very closely, to put to himself very closely the question whether it was not his duty to follow Mr. Gandhi in that movement and to say that he himself would take that pledge of refusing to obey the Rowlatt laws and such other laws as it might be convenient to those in order to make their protests felt. He could conceive that there were men who would not find themselves in a position to follow Mr. Gandhi and to sign the Satyagraha vow. But he could not conceive how there could be any patriotic Indians at the present time who were prepared to withhold

(Continued on page 8.)

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE BLACK BILLS.

PLEDGE TO DISOBEY LAWS.

Passive Resistance or Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Bills was inaugurated at a meeting held at the Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad on Monday, the 24th February, 1919. Below we publish the Satyagraha Vow, with the first lists of signatories in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Mrs. Besant telegraphed on the 3rd instant announcing that she had signed the Satyagraha Vow of passive resistance against the Rowlatt Bills. She is not committed, however, to the other part of the pledge, regarding resistance to other laws.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community, as a whole, and the State itself is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as a Committee to be hereafter appointed may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

The total number of signatories to the Satyagraha Pledge stood yesterday at 292, of whom 211 are from Bombay and 81 from the mofussil.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO THE PLEDGE.

Dr. Miss Nagubai M. Joshi, M.R.C.S.
Kashinath Sankerlal Burewala, cotton dealer
B. D. Adhvaryu.
Mino Manekji Madan, B.A.
Abbasbhoy Allibhoy, merchant.
Rastum Byramji Banaji, merchant.
Mohanlal M. Jhaveri.
Niranjan Prasad Ramchandar Junidar.
Ramchand Busorelal.
Totaram Umrao Singh.
Chotalal Jethalal.
Ramchandra Radhakrishna.
Moolchand Tikaram.
Bhagwandas Nagindas, contractor.
Manilal Vaghjibhai Patel.
Ram Narayan Janhar, merchant.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 7th March, 1919.

THE COUNTRY'S NEED.

We have to thank both Mrs. Annie Besant and Dr. Subramaniam for the friendly tone of their reply to our criticisms. Impressed as we are with the supreme need for the preservation of unity in the face of the serious national danger which threatens the very existence of all parties in India, it is no pleasure to us to prolong the controversy. But a word or two seem to be necessary. Dr. Subramaniam thinks that a momentous decision was arrived at in Bombay in the Special Congress and that the Delhi Congress should not have lightly disturbed the decision. By changing the decision the Congress in his opinion has laid itself open to the charge of not knowing its own mind. Curiously enough in the next paragraph Dr. Subramaniam blames the Delhi Congress for not thoroughly overhauling the question and proposing still bolder changes. Now, what are exactly the changes effected by the Delhi Congress which seem to threaten us with the creation of a third party? Incidentally it may as well be made clear that the Delhi Congress was a perfectly competent body to revise the decisions of the Special Congress, if it felt this to be necessary. The Delhi Congress reaffirmed the resolutions of the Special Congress in the main, subject only to two changes. It demanded full Provincial Autonomy and it wanted no provincial discriminations. With all our desire to do justice to Mrs. Besant and with due deference to her, we cannot but repeat that these two changes do not justify in any way the creation of a third party. Even in Bombay, it was no question of India's fitness or unfitness to undertake responsible Government even as matters stand at present. The Special Congress declared the fitness of India in a special resolution. Mrs. Besant does not question India's fitness to shoulder responsible Government. What she means is that, once having accepted the six years' limit for full provincial autonomy, we should not have asked for immediate autonomy in the provinces. But since the meeting of the Special Congress, the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council, without any party distinctions, moderates, nationalists, congressmen and ultra-loyalists, all joined in demanding full provincial autonomy. The Delhi Congress noted also a similar desire in the other provinces. It was averse to make any provincial discriminations by demanding full autonomy for major provinces and divided government for minor ones. The Punjab, under whose jurisdiction the Delhi Congress met, was quite decided about it. No self-respecting province could be expected to agree to being graded lower than others and to be satisfied with the denial of privileges enjoyed by the sister-provinces. We hold firmly that there is no province in India which cannot put forth a hundred and odd men able to conduct the administration.

We do not think the Delhi Congress was wrong in registering the demand universally felt to be the country's just due. Mrs. Besant herself admits that the Delhi resolutions had a very large majority in their favour. Again, both Dr. Subramaniam and Mrs. Besant seem to feel that diarchy in the Government of India cannot be coupled with full provincial autonomy. They seem to suppose further that, with diarchy in the Provinces, diarchy in the Delhi Government may come. We do not know in the first place what warrant there is to think that the Delhi Congress was content to leave the Government of India as it is and demand only full provincial autonomy. The demand for an adequate share in the Government of India stands and is in no way affected by the requisition for full provincial autonomy. We cannot agree that pressing for full autonomy in the provinces endangers responsibility in the central Government. The authorities want to preserve the Delhi citadel in any case; they want only to introduce diarchy in the provinces, reserving all plums to themselves. There is no warrant to suppose that they would beam upon diarchy in the centre if we were willing to accept it in the provinces. With their unabating and continued hostility to the very idea of diarchy in the central Government all of us will have to reckon. We need not therefore give up our demand for provincial autonomy in the mistaken notion that thereby we would facilitate the acquisition of a share in the Delhi Government. And let us say once for all that we are not of those who would regulate their demands according to the bureaucratic standard. We are not troubled with the question "What shall we get?" We cannot advise the country to pitch its demands accordingly. The quesiton is, not what the bureaucracy will be pleased to grant to us, but what is our due and what we want. We have watched carefully the different sets of claims preferred by the Powers and the subject nationalities and peoples struggling to be free. Like many of them we have no eye on the wealth or territories belonging to others. But still we may point out that we have not come across a single case in which the claimant has put forth claims with an eye on the wishes of the Peace Conference. Every country has stated boldly what it wants. The more so in India's case when she is hurting nobody, pilfering from none, grabbing nobody's land, not wanting to be mandatory of someone else. When she is making a plain statement of her true, just and rightful claims, she should demand without reserve what she wants. There is absolutely no question of exaggerated claims here. It is a straightforward demand for the application to India of high-sounding principles ever on the lips of the Allies. In this sense, the Delhi Congress has done its duty and should be supported by all. It is true Mrs. Besant remains in the Congress and we are thankful to her for it. Unlike those wise men who shall be nameless, she has not left the Congress and formed a party. She remains in the Congress and wants to form a party. Is it worth while doing so? Are the differences between her and the Congress so vital, so fundamental and so deep as to call from her at this moment, when overwhelming dangers threaten us, the formation of an independent group, be it within the Congress or not? We think not.

In reply to our appeal to her to lead the country along the road it is determined to take, Mrs. Besant says she is in a minority and that much as she would like to be in the van she cannot lead the nation. We hope she will yet reconsider her position. If for every difference of opinion, we were to form a party of our own, there would be no end to parties. Moreover at the present moment we think it the duty of all to support the Congress irrespective of the little differences they may have with it. All party differences should be composed; there should be but one flag, there should be a determined and united front and there must be unity of command. We cannot afford to indulge in the luxury of arranging a fight between ourselves for the amusement and benefit of the bureaucracy. Since the Delhi Congress, the situation has changed much for the worse. We know thoroughly well that Mrs. Besant has no personal interests to serve. The country needs her services to the uttermost in fighting the new danger that threatens to engulf our very political existence. Shall we go on disputing whether we should have full provincial autonomy after six years or just now, whereas the bureaucracy is perhaps not willing to give it even sixty years hence? We are glad to learn from Dewan Bahadur V. P. Madhava Rao that there is no question of anti-Besantine agitation in Madras, and there should not be. Mrs. Besant's services to India have been too immense, too sincere, selfless and devoted to merit any such treatment. A truce then to all these differences. The country requires from us all united action. If there is to be any glimmering amidst the dark and threatening clouds enveloping the country it lies in unity and that unity we should try to preserve at all costs.

THE TREND OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

We remarked in these columns the other day that the University of Bombay did not encourage post-graduate research in sciences and that it was incumbent upon that body and upon the Government to give earnest thought to this problem. We are, however, living in times of educational progress in this country when any examination of the problems of higher education must not only concern itself with the duties of one individual university, we must envisage the possibility of any of the present universities in India being unable to perform these duties unless institutions affiliated to it and situated at a great distance from it leave the paternal roof and set up house for themselves. Some weeks ago the Government of Bombay appointed a committee to inquire into the possibility of starting new colleges in this Presidency. Two new colleges have been recently started and two more are being ushered into existence. It will not be possible for the University of Bombay to remain a university of the federal type with the growth of these new institutions at such great distances from it. Its work of control will be unwieldy and, therefore, ineffectual. We do not propose to enter here into an academic discussion as to which type of a university is now best suited to India, the unitary or the federal-type, because we are now long past the stage when such a decision would serve any useful purpose. There are unmistakeable signs that the passage from a university of a federal type to that of a unitary one must be soon effected in this country, unless all higher education is to remain uniformly unprogressive. We have in this Presidency a nucleus at each of the two great educational centres outside Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, for the formation of two separate universities. Ahmedabad, as well as Poona, can have at present a sufficient number of colleges to come conveniently within its own jurisdiction, and each of these new universities should be allowed to develop on its own lines, unhampered by the necessity of conforming to a pattern. There is no reason why each of these centres should not be encouraged to specialise in the teaching of subjects for which there may be more scope in the environment particularly favourable to it. Not every one of them can afford at the outset to invest the large amount of money necessary for the proper teaching of science or for the promotion of scientific research, but they can soon become efficient instruments for the distribution of a knowledge of what are conveniently termed humanities.

We would, therefore, urge the educational bodies active in the foundation of new colleges at centres outside Bombay to formulate practicable proposals for the consideration of Government and of individual philanthropists for the establishment of separate universities at convenient centres like Ahmedabad and Poona round which the most recently started colleges naturally find themselves grouped. We are anxious that such proposals should be made at the present time because when once the colleges are started and become subject to the control of the only university available in the Presidency there is a great danger of falling into the old routine, a routine which has blocked all progress. A serious attempt should be made to put in concrete form all proposals for the formation of newer universities in this Presidency, taking care to emphasise the fact that they must not be modelled necessarily upon any other university, India or, foreign. We must not repeat the mistake against which Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea lately struck a note of warning when he said "in India when a new university is created or an existing university is reconstructed, the attempt is repeatedly made to model it on the pattern of a university in another country, organised under very dissimilar conditions and flourishing in entirely different surroundings." He pointed out, with great truth, that "you cannot completely Westernise the East, any more than you can fundamentally Easternise the West." We would add that it is most undesirable to attempt to do so. We want in this country universities which are not mere unintelligent and uncritical imitations of educational institutions elsewhere. We want them to be imbued with a spirit of Indian tradition; when they begin as a conscious imitation of a Western pattern, they tend to lose their elasticity and assume a form stereotyped apparently for ever. We want the newer Indian universities to listen to the call of the ever-changing needs of the people amidst whom they are to be situated to "review their ideals from time to time, revise their methods, to extend the horizon of their activities" to be, in short, agencies to awaken the active intelligence and arouse the mental powers of the citizens who come under their influence.

It must be confessed that the present universities in Inddia have signally failed in achieving this end, which is the only end of higher education, as the very raison d'etre of their being. They have been unable to review their ideals in consonance with the demands of the time, as the universities in Japan have successfully attempted. They have been content merely with imparting to passive recipients certain items of knowledge without awakening in them a zeal for the promotion of research. The reasons are not far to seek. The universities are dominated by an alien bureaucracy. Further, the system under which is maintained an educational service—a close corporation narrow in ideals, and unprogressive in action,—must be radically modified if satisfactory results are to be attained. The universities, especially the new universities, in India must be left free to select their own teachers, who must not feel that they are little tchinovniks depending for their existence upon the bounty of the State. They must be drawn to their work by the assurance that they will have a real chance for the furtherance of research, and will not be hampered by the political considerations of the State in their organisation of university studies on a basis as wide as possible.

Notes of the Day.

Ireland and President Wilson.

According to this morning's telegram, a statement issued from White House denies, on behalf of President Wilson, the references attributed to him the previous day regarding the Irish vote in the League of Nations and the Irish question generally. This official denial will be received with intense feelings of relief by all sincere friends of the cause of smaller nationalities and, in particular, of Ireland. For, a more cruel disillusionment could not be conceived, coming especially from President Wilson, than that contained in the references attributed to him. President Wilson was reported to have said that "Ireland would not have a vote in the League of Nations at present" and that "the Irish question was one for later solution between Ireland and Britain."

Ireland's Application of "Self-Determination."

Whatever view one may hold regarding Sinn Fein, the fact can hardly be denied that it commands the confidence of the vast bulk of the Irish people and that, whether an Irish Republic is feasible or not, the least that can satisfy the Irish people now is the recognition of their country as a free Dominion of the British Empire. That is Ireland's act of self-determination. There is no escape from it. For Britain, who has not only accepted the principle of self-determination, but who, in conjunction with her Allies, is determined to impose its application for the solution of the conflicting national claims of Middle and East Europe, all other ways are barred, morally no less than politically.

Hope Revived.

The draft Covenant of the League of Nations submitted to the Peace Conference is defective in no respect so much as in its avoidance of the problems presented by the subject and struggling nationalities of the Allies, like Ireland, India and Egypt. The White House statement shows that, at least so far as President Wilson is concerned, the final word has not yet been pronounced on the subject. It is calculated to inspire the hope that loyalty to his own doctrine of self-determination will yet prompt him to see that every opportunity is given to countries, like Ireland, India and Egypt, to express their wishes before the Peace Conference, and that the latter abides by the result of this self-expression. So far as India is concerned, it is the imperative duty of her leaders to press home her application of the principle of self-determination.

A Welcome Relief.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states that "in view of the failure of the last monsoon and the prevailing scarcity, the Governor-in-Council has decided to extend up to 31st December, 1919, the current free season in respect to dealings in mohwra flowers in the Kaira district." The mohwra flower has always, even in normal times, served as a staple article of food for human beings and fodder for cattle in the Kaira district and the hardships, caused by the restriction of its use in these trying days of famine—which the Secretariat scribes in their ineptitude still persist in describing as "scarcity"—could easily be imagined. We congratulate the Government in recognising the wisdom of removing the restriction, though their decision is rather belated and has not been taken on their own initiative.

Shipping Control and Freight.

A Press Communiqué just issued states that in order to maintain adequate supplies of food-stuffs in India during the coming months the Government of India find it necessary to continue to exercise a certain degree of control over shipping in Indian waters. Hitherto this control has been exercised in respect of British vessels by arrangement with the Ministry of Shipping and in respect of foreign vessels, by virtue of powers conferred under the Defence of India Act. On the termination of the Liners Requisition Scheme, the Ministry of Shipping is retaining the power of licensing and direction of vessels registered at British ports and the Government of India have now assumed for themselves similar powers in regard to all vessels not registered in British ports. We hope the new powers will be exercised in securing not merely that adequate and regular shipping is available for bringing rice to Indian ports from Burma, but that the freight charges will be brought down from their present excessive rate to the minimum consistent with actual cost.

Police Sub-Inspectors.

A correspondent writes:—

In the Bombay District Police a Sub-Inspector of Police is in charge of a Police Station. There are five grades, viz., of Rs. 50, Rs. 60, Rs. 70, Rs. 80 and Rs. 100. Promotions are given as vacancies occur, and hence a sub-inspector who enlisted in 1909, is to-day in the grade of Rs. 70, after 10 years, and he cannot expect to reach the grade of Rs. 100 even after 10 years. Before the days of the last Police Commission a sub-inspector started with Rs. 60 per month, but since then the minimum has been brought down to Rs. 50. The maximum pay of Rs. 100 was fixed 20 years ago. A sub-inspector as a Police Station Officer is solely responsible for prevention and detection of crimes, and must always be on alert and watch every movement in his jurisdiction which stretches over 10 to 20 miles and even more. He gets a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 a month, but even if he travels beyond five miles from his headquarters he gets no subsistence allowance nor mileage though he covers even 50 miles in his charge within 24 hours. There is no material difference between living of to-day and that of 30 years ago, but the pay of a sub-inspector is same. Not only that, but even in these hard days of war and famine no allowance at all has been granted to sub-inspectors. Existing miseries were further increased by stopping the house rent allowance of sub-inspectors who are not provided with free quarters, since March 1918. Will the Government kindly see to this, and relieve the existing discontent amongst the Police Station officers who are the backbone of the Department?

The sub-inspectors manifestly labour under a grievance. The cause of such grievances—and they are numerous—has often been pointed out in these columns. It is this that the organisation of the Police Department is top-heavy. It is not merely that there are too many superfluous posts in the higher grades, but that the salary allowed is excessive in most cases. On the other hand, the rank and file are underpaid with the inevitable results—discontent and corruption. The decision of the Secretary of State, recently announced, granting substantial increments to high Police officers has only aggravated the existing unfair and uneconomic arrangements.

Berkley In Urdu.

Indian vernacular literature is generally speaking as rich in translations from English works—the majority of which provide light reading—as it is poor in the possession of works of a serious and philosophical nature. As an expression of self-determination in this respect, so far as Urdu literature is concerned, we welcome the small volume entitled "Mabadi-e-Ilm-Insani", by Maulvi Abdul Bari (Nadwi) of the Deccan College, Poona. This is the first translation of its kind in Urdu literature and the manner in which the spirit of the original work of Berkley is brought out by the translator in chaste Urdu, should make it valuable and interesting reading. The volume shows an admirable grasp of English technicalities and a very laudable and successful attempt to translate them by suitable Urdu-Perso-Arabic equivalents. It has already evoked high appreciation from many distinguished scholars, such as Sayed Hussain Bilgrami and Maulvi Habib-ur-Rahman Khan Shirwani, and we have no doubt it will fully succeed in its attempt at introducing the Urdu-speaking public to the work of the most engaging personality among English philosophers.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd gave a Purdah Party at Government House yesterday afternoon.

His Excellency presided at the Wilson College Day yesterday afternoon. His Excellency was the guest of the Hon. Sir John [illegible] President of the Byculla Club, at Dinner.

Mr. S. R. Hignell officiates as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, vice Mr. Jukes proceeding on [illegible]

TERMS OF FINAL ARMISTICE.

REPORT OF ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

REPATRIATIONS COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., March 6.

A telegram from Paris dated the 28th says, it is stated that Marshall Foch has completed the terms of the final Armistice. They provide for the complete demobilisation of the German army, fixing the maximum military strength at twenty-five divisions, and demand total disarmament under Allied inspection of the war factories.

The Economic Council has issued a report expressing the opinion that the Allies must make peace immediately or raise the blockade. This report explains that the Supreme Council has brought pressure to bear on the various Commissions to complete their work without delay. Information has been received that there are 250 deaths from starvation daily in Bukharest alone.

The three big remaining questions are Germany's Western frontier, the Adriatic and Russia.

It is understood that the Reparations Commission recommends that Germany be compelled to pay by her gold reserves, by the outstanding debts in her favour abroad and by coal, potash and timber.

AMERICA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 6.

WASHINGTON.—In the Senate, Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, voiced the American Republican opposition to the League of Nations contending that the League contravened the Monroe Doctrine and would involve America in all foreign disputes, would substitute internationalism for nationalism and would be of benefit principally to Europe.

A statement issued at White House denies on behalf of President Wilson the references attributed to him yesterday regarding the Irish vote in the League of Nations and the Irish question generally.

BRITISH NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

SUB-COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 6.

The provisional Joint Committee of the National Industrial Conference has appointed three sub-committees, first, to make recommendations concerning the methods of negotiations between the employers and the Trade unions, including the establishment of a permanent industrial Council to advise the Government on industrial and economic questions, also the methods of dealing with the war advances, also the methods of regulating wages by law or otherwise; second, to make recommendations as to the desirability of legislation regarding the maximum working hours and the minimum wages, and the third to consider the question of unemployment and make recommendations for its prevention and the maintenance of the unemployed where not prevented during the present emergency period and on a permanent basis.

INTERNATIONAL SEAFARERS' CONFERENCE.

UNIFORM LABOUR CONDITIONS URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 6.

At the International Seafarers' Conference to-day a resolution was passed in favour of compulsory pilotage in order to relieve the captains nearing ports, also an Italian resolution in favour of an international minimum wage in all ports.

It was decided to transfer the Conference to Paris in order to induce the Peace Conference to establish a permanent seafaring organisation with a view to uniform labour conditions.

SILVER BULLION IN UNITED KINGDOM.

MAXIMUM PRICE FIXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 6.

The Treasury has fixed the maximum price of silver bullion in the United Kingdom at 47 3/4 per standard ounce from February 20th

NEW COAL CONTROLLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 6.

Mr. Evan Jones, M. P. has been appointed Coal Controller.

ITALY & JUGO-SLAV SITUATION.

PROTEST TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

RESULT OF PLEBISCITE UNDER ITALIAN OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 0.30 p.m., Mar 6

A telegram from Paris dated 28th says the Jugo-Slav delegates will shortly make a protest to the Peace Conference against the action of the Italians in closing the frontier and blockading Jugo-Slavia. No news has been received from Laibach owing to the closing of the frontier but the Jugo-Slavs assert that the Italians have acted as though in an enemy country and interfered in the internal affairs.

A delegation of the Mayors of thirty Communes has arrived in Paris bringing the results of the plebiscite under Italian occupation. These show a Jugo-Slav majority varying from 60 per cent. at Zara to 80 per cent. in other districts.

ITALY'S WAR LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 6.

PARIS.—The statement presented to the Reparation Committee, shows that Italy's war losses in the army were 462,391 killed and 953,886 wounded, of whom half are permanently disabled; and losses in the navy were 3,169 killed and 5,252 wounded. The total *hors de combat* is 4,385,487 including 2,400,000 sick.

Italy's losses amounted to 12 per cent of the whole population of Italy and the colonies and equalled France's per centage of losses.

Italy lost 880,000 tons of merchant shipping equalling 57½ per cent. of her total tonnage.

REPORT OF KING OF ITALY'S ASSASSINATION.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 6.

With reference to reports, from Berlin, spread through the Continent, that the King of Italy has been assassinated, Reuter is informed, that they absolutely lack foundation.

S. AFRICAN NATIONALIST DEPUTATION.

DECISION TO SAIL IN BRITISH WARSHIP REVERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., March 6.

A telegram from Cape Town dated the 21st says the Nationalists have reversed their decision to sail by the British cruiser Minerva owing, it is believed, to the outcry in the country districts against the Nationalists making a voyage in a British warship.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE.

REDUCTION IN FARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., the Agents of the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies, inform us that they have been advised by their London Directors that a reduction of 20 per cent. is to be made from the present homeward passage fares from India and Ceylon, and this reduction will come into force by all steamers sailing after the 1st March. The issue of Return Tickets on the Home Line at a single fare and a half is to be resumed.

MEDICAL INVESTIGATIONS INTO INFLUENZA.

DISCOVERY OF CAUSATIVE GERM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., March 6.

"The Times" says, in connection with the Army medical investigations into the Influenza epidemic, it is announced after a prolonged research that the following Medical Officers, Major Graeme Gibson, (British), Captain Connor, (Australian), and Major Bowman, (Canadian), have completed the discovery of what is probably the causative germ of the Influenza epidemic.

Major Gibson contracted Influenza-Pneumonia and died at Abbeville. The germ beloings to the order of Filter-Passers and is grown by the neguchi method. Monkeys infected with it developed hemorrhage of lungs predisposing them to the reception of pneumococcus.

DEATH OF LADY RITCHIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 6.

The death is announced of Lady Ritchie, a daughter of Thackeray.

GERMAN LABOUR CRISIS.

STRIKERS OCCUPY RAILWAYS AND POST OFFICES.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN E. PRUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 6.

The latest telegrams from Germany show that strikes are threatened or are in progress all over the country. Workers are demanding immediate socialisation of the mines and the government monopolies and recognition of the Soviets. Over two-thirds of the miners in Central Germany are at present on strike and have already begun to occupy the railways and post-offices, but in spite of the threatening character of the movement the Government hopes to re-establish order by means of large levies of troops.

In the large towns like Halle and Leipsig the officials, doctors and chemists are striking as a protest against the dictatorship of workmen.

The Spartacists are agitating for a general strike in Berlin next week and it is feared that they may succeed.

The Communist activity generally is increasing in East Prussia where the Prussian Bolsheviks are urging the population to destroy the railways in order, as they say, to hasten the victory of the Communists in Germany.

SPARTACIST MOVEMENT IN DUSSELDORF QUELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 6.

COPENHAGEN.—The Muenster Government troops entered Dusseldorf on the 28th. The Spartacist leaders escaped. The town is quiet.

MUEHLON ON GERMAN SITUATION.

MORTAL STRUGGLE BETWEEN MONARCHISM AND BOLSHEVISM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 0.30 p.m., Mar 6

A telegram from Geneva says Muehlon, an ex-Director of Krupps, has returned to Berne after two days' stay in Munich, where he declined the post of Foreign Minister, because he was convinced that a stable government was impossible.

He says the Spartacists are terrorising Munich and thinks that Germany is confronted with a mortal struggle between Monarchism and Bolshevism.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL COUNCIL IN MUNICH

SOVIETS CONGRESS PROROGUES DIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 0.30 p.m., Mar 6.

BALE.—The Munich Congress of the Soviets has prorogued the Diet and assumed the executive and legislative power under the title of National Provincial Council with a membership of 210.

SPARTACIST TERRORISM IN WESTPHALIA.

STATE BANK AT MUELHEIM SACKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 0.30 p.m., Mar 6

Mr Percival Phillips wiring from Cologne says the Spartacists at Dusseldorff headed by a Kiel sailor control the city and are terrorising Westphalia. They have arrested hostages and confiscated food stocks for the benefit of workmen and threaten to punish the pillagers with death.

The Spartacists have raided three Essen collieries, compelled the miners to cease work and destroyed the offices and machinery and sacked the state bank at Muelheim.

MORE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 4.

In addition to five steamers carrying 31,000 tons of Australian wheat and due to arrive in Bombay as already announced before the 15th March intimation has now been received that the following steamers have left Australia with the cargoes of wheat and for the ports named against each. They are all due to arrive before the 29th March:

Dorrington Court 7163 tons, Bombay;
Liddesdale 6240 tons, Calcutta;
War Viper 6909 tons, Karachi;
Malta 4900 tons, Bombay; a number of other steamers have already been nominated for subsequent shipments.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 6.

The first qualifying examination for the Indian Civil Service under the reconstruction scheme begins on April 15th.

PENSION OF RETIRED INDIAN OFFICERS.

GRANT OF JAGIRS IN PUNJAB.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., March 6.

Replying to Mr. Perkins in the House of Commons, Dr. Fisher stated that the Government of India was giving attention to the question of increase in pensions of the retired officers of the Indian Services. The Government of India had reported that it hoped to submit the recommendations shortly.

Replying to Commander Wedgwood Dr. Fisher stated that the Punjab Government and the Government of India considered the method of rewarding public sevices by granting *Jagirs* of great political value. The Secretary of State did not propose to interfere with the practice. The Secretary of State would ask the Government of India to supply a return of public lands alienated to private owners in the Punjab in each of the last ten years if the figures were readily available, also to report whether the aggregate of these lands in the hands of capitalists was such as to make it desirable to reconsider the policy adopted in disposing of a public domain.

WITHDRAWAL OF TERRITORIALS FROM INDIA.

MR. CHURCHILL EXPLAINS SCHEME OF RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 6.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Churchill stated that Army Council had for some time been giving earnest attention to the question of the withdrawal of the Territorials from India. Mr. Churchill emphasised that if a large proportion of the personnel which was due for relief were withdrawn without replacement, the garrison would be reduced below the reasonable minimum of safety. He also emphasised the danger to health of moving troops in the tropics, especially the Red Sea during the hot weather.

It was vitally important to maintain an adequate garrison in India and the British garrison was now being reduced to what was considered a fair sufficiency. This would enable some thousands of men to be withdrawn immediately and priority was being given to men whose health had suffered. Reliefs were being found for the Oversea garrisons as rapidly as possible, but some time must elapse before the reliefs could be available, because the drafts were mainly composed of men who had re-enlisted under conditions entitling them to two or three months' furlough. There was no prospect of despatching them before the hot weather began in May, but if all went well it should be possible to send them in the autumn.

TERRITORIALS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

With regard to Mesopotamia, the Territorial troops moved from India thither would not be returned to India, but would be sent home direct, provided they were eligible for relief under the conditions of the Army occupation. Referring to the promise made in 1914 that the Territorials then proceeding to India would be brought home before the end of the war, Mr. Churchill pointed out that Lord Kitchener could not then have foreseen the length of the war and the present conditions, but he emphasised that every endeavour was being made to bring home at the earliest moment the Territorials who volunteered for duty Overseas in 1914. Twenty thousand men were being brought home and it was hoped to bring them through the Red Sea before the hot weather.

Captain O'Neill suggested that the British and Indian troops in Palestine and Egypt might be replaced by the units of the Egyptian Army.

Mr. Churchill replied that this policy might be followed up to a certain point.

Mr. O'Neill also suggested further recruiting for the Egyptian Army.

Sir J. D. Rees: Will the families of officers returning from India be sent home?

Mr. Churchill: Yes. Any scheme which brings home the father of the family will bring the family home also.

BRITISH GARRISON IN INDIA.

Replying to Mr. George Terrell, Mr. Churchill stated that it was considered necessary to retain in India approximately the same number of white troops as before the war during the period of armies' occupation, but possibly later when the world had settled down a general review of the military situation might make possible a reduction.

THE KABUL CRIME.

NO REVOLUTIONARY SIGNIFICANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 6.

Lord Curzon, in the course of an interview, stated that the Government was much grieved to hear of the death of the Amir of Afghanistan, our loyal friend and ally. In the circumstances of the difficulty during the war he had always proved himself a staunch friend. Lord Curzon said he regarded the crime as the result of personal hatred, not as significant of any revolutionary movement that might disturb the neighbouring Asiatic States.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S SITTING : LAST DAY.

MALAVIYA, KHAPARDE AND PATEL WITHDRAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 5.

The Select Committee on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill (Rowlatt Bill) completed its sittings to-day and the report will be ready before the end of this week. Pandit Malaviya and Messrs. Khaparde and Patel have withdrawn from the Committee and did not attend to-day.

Interest in the Budget is not very keen this year. Mr. Sarma will bring in a number of resolutions relating to financial and economic conditions during the committee stage of the Budget.

Mr. Chanda has a resolution relating to the Delhi Province.

SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT IN SALEM.

MR. ACHARIAR AND OTHERS JOIN.

(From our Correspondent.)
SALEM, March 6.

A public meeting of the citizens of Salem was convened under the signature of Mr. C. Vijiaragavachariar, the Hon. Mr. Narasimha Iyer, Mr. C. Rajagopalachar, Mr Adinarayana Chettiar, three merchant Municipal Councillors, three Mahomedan merchants, and others. The delegates considered the Satyagraha pledge,

The meeting resolved to place on record its conviction that the action taken by Mr. Gandhi in calling on the people to adopt Satyagraha if the Rowlatt Bills should become law has been rendered necessary as the only course open to the people of this country under the circumstances. The meeting accordingly resolved to accept and adopt the pledge adopted by Mr. Gandhi with the addition that the recommendation of the Committee referred to therein as to the other laws should be previously approved by Mr. Gandhi.

The pledge in Tamil and English was signed at once by Mr. C. Vijiaragavachariar and forty others including several merchants and landholders. A committee has been appointed to explain the pledge and secure adoption by all willing.

MADRAS SUPPORT TO MR. GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March, 6.

The following telegram has been sent to Mr. Gandhi by the Madras Anti-Rowlatt Bills Executive Committee:—

Anti-Rowlatt Bills Executive Committee assures you of the active support of public opinion in Madras to your call for passive resistance. Full text of Bombay Satyagraha pledge has already been signed by Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor "Hindu," Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Editor "Swadesamitran," Mr. Nageswara Row of "Andhra Patrika" Messrs. Venkatarama Iyer, Gopalswamy Mudaliar, Prakassam, Satyamurthi and Dr. Nanjunda Row. Awaiting your promised arrival here.

SUPPORT FROM CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, March, 6.

The local "Maharasthra" strongly advocates passive resistance inviting people to sign Mr. Gandhi's pledge without delay.

It also announces that all non-official elected members of the C. P. Legislative Council, through the Secretary of the Provincial Association, have addressed a letter to the Viceroy protesting against the Rowlatt Bills.

AGITATION IN PANCHMAHALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
GODHRA, March 6.

Agitation against the Rowlatt Bills is being carried vigorously in the Panchmahals district. Protest meetings were held at Kalol and Halol yesterday. At the meeting held at Kakanpuri, agriculturists from the surrounding twenty villages attended. Resolutions were passed and a telegram sent to the Viceroy. The Satyagraha Vow initiated by the Mahatma Gandhi was explained to the audience by Mr. Waman Mukadam.

PROTEST MEETING AT BASSEIN.

Under the joint auspices of the Bassein Taluka Congress Committee and the Taluka Branch of the Indian Home Rule League a public meeting will be held at Bassein (Thana) to-morrow at 2 p.m., in the Municipal Market to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. Mr. Dinshaw Cawasji Vakil will preside over the meeting and Mr. N. D. Sarkar and Mr. Gosavi will be among the speakers. In this meeting delegates will also be elected for the Bombay Provincial Conference to be held at Ahmednagar and for the First Thana District Conference to be held at Kalyan shortly.

FOOD ROITS IN SPAIN.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 6.

MADRID, 28th.—Serious riots have occurred owing to food scarcity. The butchers' and the bakers' shops have been stormed. Order was restored after martial law had been proclaimed. Troops are patrolling the streets.

ROWLATT BILL.

NON-OFFICIAL AMENDMENTS IN SELECT COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, March 6.

The following is the concluding portion of the Hon. Mr. Patel's minute of dissent to the Select Committee's report on the Rowlatt Bill, which was omitted from the telegram sent out previously:—

"I now enumerate for the information of the Council, the principal amendments proposed by the non-official members of the Committee.

(1) The Act should extend to the Presidency of Bengal only.

(2) The Act should continue in force for one year from the date of the passing of the Reform Bill into Parliament.

(3) The notification referred to in Section 3, 20 or 32 should be issued with the previous approval of the Indian Legislative Council.

(4) The Local Government should give the accused person a hearing before passing order under Section 4.

(5) The provisions of Part 1 should not apply to a person whose case is under inquiry before a Magistrate.

(6) The provisions of Part 1 should not apply to any offence alleged to have been committed more than three months before the date of notification.

(7) The Chief Justice should give the accused person a hearing before taking action under Section 5.

(8) Judges of the Tribunal should be selected from the permanent judges of the High Court.

(9) The Court should hold its sittings at the usual place of the sitting of the High Court or as near the place where the offence is alleged to have taken place.

(10) The trial must be by jury.

(11) Section 12 authorising the examination of the accused on oath should be dropped.

(12) The Court should not draw any inference against the accused from the fact that he does choose to be examined as a witness.

(13) Accused should not be examined as a witness on his own application.

(14) Benefit of doubt should be given to the accused if the three judges are not unanimous.

(15) There should be no conviction for any offence mentioned in Clause 2 of the schedule, unless it is found that the offence proved is connected with a particular movement endangering the safety of the State.

(16) There should be a provision for appeal in case of conviction as in the Irish Crimes Act.

(17) There should, in any case be a limited right of appeal on a point of law.

(18) Section 18, which makes certain statements not admissible under the Indian Evidence Act admissible in evidence should be dropped.

(19) Part 2 should be dropped.

(20) Local Government must not pass any order under Section 21. The information must be lodged before the First Class Magistrate, who after satisfying himself as to the truth of the information may pass any or all of the orders referred to in Section 21

(21) There should be no interim order by the Local Government or the investigating authority.

(22) Interim order should be made by the investigating authority on the application of the Local Government.

(23) Before the case is referred to the investigating authority *prima facie* case must be made before some judicial officer.

(24) The investigation should not be in camera unless the investigating authority decides to hold it in that manner.

(25) The person concerned must be allowed to appear at every stage of the investigation.

(26) The person concerned must be allowed to be represented by a pleader.

(27) The investigating authority should as far as possible follow the rules of the Evidence Act.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., March 6.

Messrs. Montagu's report says the market remains quietly steady. The Shanghai Exchange receded to 4 7½, doubtless owing to the completion of the arrangement whereby China will receive quite a substantial amount of silver from America.

A DISCLAIMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 6.

Messrs. J. N. Roy and B. C. Chatterji disclaim association with the telegram sent from Calcutta to Messrs. Gandhi, Malaviya, Kelkar and Mrs. Besant, expressing approval of passive resistance to the Rowlatt Bills.

A SERGEANT'S LAPSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, March 5.

Sergt. Joseph Hanson, alias J. Smith, of the West Riding Regiment at Calcutta, pleaded guilty to-day to a charge of stealing a trunk containing Rs. 865 in cash and notes, the property of Velai Deoraj, a firewood contractor to Messrs. Tata and Co. at Lanovla. The accused and complainant travelled in the same compartment, on the night of 1st January, from Bombay to Lanovla, where Deoraj found his trunk missing. Accused was arrested coming out of a liquor-shop at Khandala, when Rs. 755 and all the complainant's papers were found in his pockets.

Mr. Dias, High Court Pleader, who appeared as *amicus curiae* on behalf of the prisoner, said that the accused had taken to drink ever since he lost his son. Mr. Percival, Sessions Judge, sentenced the prisoner to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

...MING STRUGGLE AGAINST THE BLACK BILLS.

(Continued from page 5.)

...ral support to what Mr. Gandhi was do-

CURIOUS ROLE OF MODERATE LEADERS.

But he was sorry to say that certain leaders, or, so-called leaders, had issued a certain manifesto against Mr. Gandhi's movement and had said that it was wrong and ought not to be carried out. That had been done by Sir Dinshaw Wacha, by Mr. Banerjea and Mr. Sastri and they based their opposition to Mr. Gandhi on very peculiar objections. They said that the movement was not in the true interests of the country—this movement to prevent the taking away of the liberties of a people (laughter)—in view of the Bill for the reform proposals which was shortly going to be introduced into Parliament. (Laughter.) He had said before, and he believed it would be the opinion of every one of the audience, that those reforms would not be of any value if that legislation were allowed to pass. They did not want any sort of instalment, of what the Government might be pleased to call. political freedom to be given with one hand, if their constitutional liberties were going to be taken away with the other. (Cheers.) Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his friends should understand once and for all that they were not representing the opinion of the people of this country as a whole, when they chose to come forward and make utterances of that character which were so harmful and so injurious to the cause the Indians were fighting. (Hear, hear.) But the curious thing was that the opinion which they (the audience) and he held, that the reforms would not be of any value if this legislation were allowed to pass, was also very strongly held by Mr. Sastri, and he (the speaker) did not know what Mr. Sastri meant when he got up in the Imperial Council and said that the Reforms would be a mockery under the Rowlatt Legislation and then a few days afterwards signed a manifesto which said they must not have passive resistance against the Rowlatt Bills, because it would endanger the Reforms which were about to be introduced. (Shame.) He could understand Mr. Sastri if he said he was not in favour of passive resistance, if he did not conscientiously approve of it. But he could not—for the life of him—understand what Mr. Sastri meant or the logic of his position when he said that people must not have passive resistance, because they were going to have the Reforms. The speaker then read what Mr. Sastri had said in the Imperial Council in order to show that he was not misrepresenting the latter, and also because what he had said was such a very admirable expression of opinion in regard to the fact that the Reform proposals would be a mockery if legislation of this kind was allowed to be passed. Mr. Sastri said in the Council:—

"All your talk of responsible government will be mere mockery. You may enlarge your Councils, you may devise wide electorates, but the men that will then fill your Councils will be toadies, timid men, and the bureaucracy, armed with these repressive powers, will reign unchecked under the outward forms of a democratic government."

The speaker expressed his surprise at Mr. Sastri's taking them to task, after having uttered these excellent and very true sentiments,—for supporting passive resistance, because he thought it was going to endanger the Reforms proposals that were going to be introduced shortly in Parliament. He asked Mr. Sastri to read these words of his (laughter) and to remember that he agreed with them in that if this legislation was passed, Reform proposals and all talk of responsible government became a mere mockery. He asked this of Mr. Sastri not merely for the purposes of polemical discussion, not merely to score a point against him, but because he wanted to appeal to Mr. Sastri, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Mr. Surendranath Banerjea in all seriousness that if they could not themselves subscribe to this movement, not to interfere with it (hear, hear),—not to use the great weight of their names in order to hurt a movement that was actuated by such pure and conscientious and patriotic motives. He would like to ask them further to realise, if they had not already done so, that the day had gone by when a small oligarchy of Moderate leaders could lay down the policy for the country as a whole. (Hear, hear.) Because the people had arrived at that stage of political awakening when neither the Government nor a few leaders, nor anyone else could be allowed to dictate to them, when of their own free will, of their own accord and out of their patriotic conscience, they wanted to take a stand of this kind upon a matter of such vital importance to the whole people. (A voice: "That's it.") He, therefore, did ask Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his two friends that if they could not conscientiously give them their support in a movement of this kind, at least not to say things, not merely of an illogical character, but things which were calculated and which were intended to belittle the movement of which Mr. Gandhi was the head (cheers), and for which, he (the speaker) believed, no matter how small might prove to be the actual number of people who took this Satyagraha vow, they would have the moral support and sympathy of the whole people of the country. (Cheers.)

WHAT TO DO IF BILLS BECAME LAW.

What he wanted to ask all of them at that meeting was to consider what their duty in this matter was. Mr. Horniman proceeded:—"You come to these meetings in your thousands, you show by the interest with which you listen to speeches, you show by your applause, you show by your cries of "shame" and in every way that you possibly can, the deep feelings which actuate you in regard to these matters, and you have shown the deep indignation that you feel at these proposals embodied in the two Rowlatt Bills. You believe that they are, as I have repeated over and over again, a fundam[illegible] assault upon your liberties. [illegible] if they are carried into practice to many of your fellow-citizens, in the perpetration of judicial and executive cruelties upon your own fellow-countrymen. Is it your duty to sit still and take no part in what we are trying to do in order to prevent this thing from being brought about? Is it not your duty to come forward and follow Mr. Gandhi's call, yourselves to join the Satyagraha movement and do all that you can with him, in order that the battle that he is going to wage on behalf of the people of this country may be a victorious one? (Loud cheers). If you do not give us your support, if you are not going to help us, then, no matter how long the struggle may go on, of a few patriotic people, if the whole people sit in an apathetic state, the triumph of the Government in the end must take place, and the people of this country will have surrendered once and for all their claim to freedom, and will have set up a claim, instead, to be regarded in the eyes of the whole world as a nation of slaves, fit to be ruled over by petty despots. I know that you will never allow that. (Cries of "No," never"). Come forward then each one of you and do your part in order that the struggle that Mr. Gandhi is leading may be a victorious struggle. (Loud cheers). I do not ask you to do it unthinkingly, I do not ask you, as Mr. Gandhi would not have me ask you, to come forward in a moment of enthusiasm and do something which you may afterwards regret. I want you to think over it carefully. I want you to think what it may mean to you—if you sign this Satyagraha vow. You don't know yet all that it does mean, but you have to conceive what it may mean. Certain laws will be chosen which the members of the Satyagraha Sabha will be pledged to disobey, and as a result of that there may have to be suffering which may fall upon any one of us; people may have to go to jail, people may have to bear all sorts of hardships, not only in regard to what the Government may do to them, but in regard to the pressure that may be brought to bear upon them by their own families and friends. But after you have thought very carefully over all that, if you feel that just as a man is prepared to go into the battlefield to shed his blood for his country, so you are prepared to sacrifice your liberty and your freedom in order that the liberty and the freedom of the people shall still live, if you are prepared for that, then come forward and sign your name and enter into the struggle with all the spirit, enthusiasm and determination that you command. (Renewed cheers). I have myself, from the very beginning, held and said that the only response of a self-respecting people to laws of this character must be a movement of passive resistance, because we are not going to resort to violence, and that therefore the only thing we can do is passively to resist these laws and passively to resist such other laws as would enable us to enforce our protests. But if I had ever felt any doubt in the matter in my own conscience, that doubt would have been dispelled and would have disappeared the moment I met Mr. Gandhi at Ahmedabad, and I found that he too felt that this should be done and that this was the only way in which a self-respecting people could act in a situation of such a character. Now, Mr. Gandhi's motives are absolutely pure and above board. He is not a self seeking politician, he is not a political agitator, seeking to get the plaudits of the crowd such as we are sometimes described to be. So I make this appeal to you to come forward and to help us in this movement the more strongly, because I am able to make it under the banner of Mr. Gandhi (cheers), because I know in following him we shall be following a man who will keep us straight upon the path of duty, who will keep us straight upon the path of truth, who will sternly resist any deflection from right and proper conduct, and who will be actuated from the beginning of the struggle to the end only by the conscientious and spiritual motive of preserving the integrity and the rights and liberties of the people of this country and protecting them from the great wrong that it is proposed to do to them." (Loud and continued cheers).

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of her presidential speech, said:—"Friends, I want you, at the outset, to understand that this was not a political meeting of the kind which you are in the habit of attending. I want you to realise that we are here to-day in a temple to hear the devotees of truth speak. You have heard what Mr. Horniman has told you from the legal and from the human standpoint about these Rowlatt Bills. He has explained to you in detail and at great length and with that conviction of his own mind that must of necessity carry conviction to your mind, that the lebislation, once passed would be an axe laid at the very root of your national life and honour. He has explained to you that the pledge stands for not merely the disobedience to the Rowlatt laws, but to such other laws which, being broken in the pact by the Government we are no longer morally bound to obey. There is much misconception abroad, I know, as to the breaking of other laws. But in the name of a Satyagraha disciple, let me give you this assurance that no law, that is fundamental and human, no law that has its roots deep down in the instincts of morality of all races and in all ages, is to be thwarted by any form of indigenous or alien tyranny. There laws we should obey to the end, because they are the fundamental moral laws of the world. But those laws, in which we have merely acquiesced as a sort of compromise, as parties to a treaty, we shall break those, once the Government pledge and self-constituted to secure for us safety, welfare, liberty, happiness and progress, breaks that great moral law of the strong man towards the weak. (Cheers). Friends, we do not ask for concessions, we scorn concessions. We do not ask for generosity; generosity is for the weak. We ask for no rewards; rewards are for slaves. We ask only for our rights as human beings (hear, hear). We ask only for justice, because it is our immemorial birthright, what is not the gift of any Government to man, but of God to his creatures. Friends, we shall claim this justice insistently, if even in the claiming of it it means death to a getneration. I want to support Mr. Horniman's appeal to you for your moral support, in the keeping of our vows. I do not minimise to myself and certainly not to you the perils of the way you have chosen, the far-reaching and perhaps never-ending travail and agony of the martyrdom we might be called to endure. I do not hide to myself that in pledging myself to Satyagraha, I have pledged myself to something that might take me from my kith and kin, never show to me again faces of my children, never let me hear the voices of my loved ones again. And yet because the cause is greater than the individual, and the honour of a nation is supreme, therefore the individuals must die, so that national honour might be upheld. (Hear, hear).

This is not a political meeting. Complaints have reached me from my friends in the North, from my friends in the South, that it was not an organic body. I say "No" It is an organic body, and because it is organic, by sheer spiritual force and vitality it will grow and expand, till it reaches every corner of this great, oppressed and unhappy land. We do not say, when a fire breaks out, that the fire or spirit of fire shall be in consultation with other inflammable material, but the fire burns spontaneous, glorious, radiant, and its progress is victorious and dauntless, it kindles all, that is part of life and light and heat and glow within itself.

WARFARE OF SOLDIERS OF THE SPIRIT.

Therefore, this passive resistance is not one of the long constitutional political agitations like the Home Rule League might carry on. This is the warfare of the soldiers of the spirit. This is the battle of those who are not afraid of death, but terrified at dishonour. Therefore, sooner than build up a legacy of dishonour for posterity, sooner than endure the ringing of the unborn voices the endure the ring of these unborn voices, the questions of these yet uncreated beings as to how we could be such faithless stewards of their honour, we, who have signed this Satyagraha vow, feel that we are the soldiers of a cause which by its sanctity has all the promise and guarantee of victory. Friends, think carefully. For many a call but few are chosen, because to many it is given the impulse of momentary enthusiasm, but few have the courage to endure the drudgery and suffering to the end. But give us of your courage, give us your benediction, give us the support of your spirit and your prayer. Give us this assurance that we, who fight your battle are fighting not for those who are content to be slaves, but who are yearning in spiritual agony to break the bonds of this slavery. Let your voice be the battle, let your peace be the victory. We who have come forward as the soldiers of this great cause, we who have pledged every fibre of our being, every drop of our blood, every spark of fire within our souls, to vindicate the great cause of a nation's honour and a nation's Dharma, we set out, unafraid, prepared for every difficulty, for every torture—for unlike that torture that drove the political prisoners mad in the solitary confinement, we shall look on every wound dealt to us as jewelled crowns of our lives. (Loud cheers). Voluntary suffering is a glorification of the human soul. Voluntary imprisonment is the vindication of liberty. We shall become prisoners. We shall become tortured criminals, we shall tread the mill, we shall draw water, we shall go in filthy rags, we shall mix tears with the bread of suffering. No matter. It is our glad, our proud, our patriotic gift to the country so that through our suffering the nation might rejoice, and because we have endued in the spirit of faith and the spirit of strength, we shall be able to stand the question of prosperity and say "Oh, unborn generation! sooner than leave to you a legacy of shame, we have chosen shame. The glory of shame for ourselves, because we are the followers of Truth. And let us fulfil the prophecy of Sri Krishna: "In the nation's hour of dreadful despair, in the moment of the nation's anguish, and yearning for right and freedom from oppression, I should be born again and again and again for establishing national righteousness" (Loud and continued applause).

On the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and seconded by Dr. Sawarker a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Naidu and the lecturer.

FATE OF GERMAN WARSHIPS.

TWO ALTERNATIVES SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Recd: 9-30 a.m., March 6.

As regards the fate of the German warships, Reuter is officially informed, firstly that to break them up would take three years and would only fetch half a million sterling: secondly, any power taking them over would be faced by insuperable obstacles regarding the spare parts; thirdly, the ships are now obsolete: fourthly, their use as merchantmen is impossible owing to enormous coal consumption and the difficulty of adapting interiors: fifthly, the idea of sinking them for breakwater purposes has been proved impracticable by experiments at the Scapa Flow; and sixthly, if the ships are divided some basis for the division must be found.

Two alternatives in this connection are suggested, that the division should be either according to the war losses or on the basis of the present naval strength.

EX-SOLDIER SENTENCED FOR FORGERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, has passed orders in the case in which Kanailal Das, an ex-soldier of the Bengali Regiment, was charged with using a forged certificate when applying to the Inspector-General of a Police for the appointment of a Sub-Inspector of Police. Among other forged documents was a letter of recommendation purporting to be signed by the late Sir Beauchamp Duff. This letter was proved to be a forgery. Accused was further charged with wearing the uniform of a Havildar Major of his regiment from which he was discharged for gross misconduct. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO STUDENTS.

The Wilson College Day was observed in the Hall of the College, at Chowpatti, Bombay, yesterday. H. E. Sir George Lloyd presided, and there was a large attendance of students, past and present, of the College.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Principal of the College, addressed the assembly, after which His Excellency gave away the prizes to the successful students.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

His Excellency then addressed the assembly. In the course of his speech, His Excellency said:—

I have listened with the greatest interest to the facts regarding this college which your principal has just read out. I am immensely struck by the rapidity of the growth of this college. I venture to make this prophecy here to-day, and that is that the progress and growth of this college will be far greater in the near future than it has ever been before, and, as far as my Government is able to show sympathy and give practical help it will certainly do so for the future welfare of the college.

I have only been in Bombay for a few weeks as you know and I have had the pleasure of meeting a large number of people, but no man can form an opinion of a new country to which he comes or of its people without making the acquaintance of the youth of that country, who are going to be the architects of the future of that country. These are the people whom he must see and whom he has got to know because the future of a country lies in their hands, and my interest in coming here to-day is to form your acquaintance.

THE WAR AND YOUTH

Mr. Principal, you have referred to the great war which has just come to so great a conclusion, and you said that there were great lessons to be learnt from it. First of all, this war was a young men's war. It was a triumph of youth in one sense and it was also a tragedy of youth when half the youth of Europe was destroyed in it. But the interest to us is:. What were the great factors that gave our Empire the great victory? It was not merely the youth, because one side had as fine a lot of youth fighting for it as the other. It was not technical knowledge because Germany certainly had a greater fund of actual technical knowledge than the others. Others will tell you that we won the victory because our cause was just. I do not believe that any people ever fought in a juster cause. But what I believe to have been the real factor in this victory was character. It was character that won this war. It was not education as such, I do not know whether the Principal will think I am talking heresy when I say this—it was not education as such that won this war, but it was the incalculable factor of character as taught in our public schools in England that won the war,—the kind of education that teaches young men to be straightforward, upright, self-thinking men, who can think for themselves and not be led by catchwords. These are the characteristics which brought us through the war and which I should like to see developed and followed by you.

To-day when you are going to get an early instalment of greater self-government for India, you have a responsibility of a huge character. How are you going to lead India in those times? That is where you want character because you are going to get in an increasing measure those opportunities, to use or to abuse, which may guide the destinies of your country for good or for evil for many years to come. Those of us who have some experience will tell you that you cannot have a finer thing in education than the formation of character, and all the education will be of no avail if it does not lead to that end. And if you can go away from this college with the same affection for it that I left mine twenty years ago, and can look back and attribute to it all the great influence of your life—friendships, fellowship and the formation of character—then you will have behind you a feeling of motherhood and affection for your college, which taught you all that. In conclusion I want you to feel that while I am here in Bombay I shall take a great and keen interest in all that concerns your college and I shall look forward with great interest to its progress and development. (Applause).

—His Excellency then unveiled the bust of the late Mr. Bhadkamkar, professor of Sanscrit in the Wilson College.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

145 DEATHS ON WEDNESDAY.

Cholera registered one attack and one death, small-pox 6 attacks and 2 deaths and plague 1 attack and 1 death on Wednesday.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Wednesday was 145 as compared with 136 on the corresponding day of last year.

"LIBERTY OF HEART."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Herewith I send you a few lines from the poet, Cowper on the "Liberty of the Soul."—These lines have an apt application to the Satyagraha movement started in India to-day.

Hoping you will kindly insert these lines in your valued journal:—

By poets, and by Senators unpraised,
Which monarchs cannot grant, nor all the powers
Of earth and hell confederate take away:
A liberty, which persecution, fraud,
Oppression, prisons, have no power to bind;
Which whoso tastes can be enslaved no more;
'Tis liberty of heart, derived from heaven;
Bought with His blood who gave it to mankind,
And sealed with the same token! It is held,
By charter, and that charter sanctioned sure
By the unimpeachable and awful oath
And promise of a God!
His other gifts
All bear the royal stamp that speaks them His
And are august; but this transcends them all.—Yours, etc.

ANTI ROWLATT BILLS.

Bombay, March 4.

SPORTING NEWS.

MEERUT RACES.

BALLY APPLE WINS VICEROY'S CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Mar. 6.

A very large number of the sporting public, including a big contingent from Delhi, turned to witness the Viceroy's Cup meeting. Keen disappointment was felt at his Excellency the Viceroy being unable to attend. His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler was present. The band of 21st Lancers provided some excellent music. High wind, however, slightly marred the pleasure of the afternoon. The arrangements made were excellent. It was again a good day for the public. Capt. Bernard who rode Turbulent in the first race and Blue Sapphire, in the fifth, won both the races comfortably, leading by 2 and 3 and a half lengths, respectively. To the Governor-General's Cup, Thakur Sripalsingh and Rajendra Singh carried the honours of the day, both their horses running first and second. Sarfaraz led all the way, but was beaten by a short head by Bally Apple, followed by Mr. Sethna's Sugarcane. Bally Apple started as favourite at the commencement, but very small price was given to Sugarcane.

A little mishap occurred in the third race when at the time of starting Solar Star, which was backed largely for place, threw Quinn down and ran back. The most interesting run was, however, witnessed in the New Market Plate, when Northmore, who has been very successful hitherto, riding Mayorneen, was given dead heat with Amalgam, which started as favourite.

The following are the results.

THE HAPUR PLATE.—Distance 2 miles.

Handicap Hurdles Race—Winner Rs. 800, Rs. 400 to second and Rs. 300 for third.

Result:—

Capt. Thompson's TURBULENT, 11-9, Capt. Bernard 1
Mr. Hamidduddin's GLENLYON, 11-9, Major Durham 2
Mr. W. E. Bowle's MONASTER INBCAD, Owner 3

Also ran:—Keamallon 9-12.

Won by two and a half lengths, 20 lengths between second and third.

Time:—4 mins. 3 secs.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Turbulent, 2 to 1 against Glenlyon, five to one Keamallon and Monasterven.

THE C. B. PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A Handicap for C. B. Horses—Rs. 700 to winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 300 to the third.

Result:—

The Maharaja of Patiala's LUCKYME, 6-2, Northmore 1
Sardar Jewan Singh's MAJOR-GENERAL, Harrison 2
Lieut.-Col. Walter's RED VIRGIN, 7-0, Melsom 3

Also ran:—Weelad 10 and G. RS.

Won by three-quarter length, two and a half lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

Betting:—Even money Weelad and Luckyme, six to one the others.

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14-2 and under—Rs. 800 to winner, Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third.

Result:—

Raja Sir Hon. Singh's PHAROAH, 6-5, Moozumdin 1
Mr. Goculdass' ABBA, 8-0, Harrison 2
Thakur Chaudry R. A. Prasad and Other's BRITISH, 10-3, Quinn 3

Also ran:—Garland 8-10, Mubrook 8-2, Fusilier 7-12, Anis 7-12, Amity 7-4, Hurman 7-4, and Newmarket 7-0.

Won by one and three-quarter lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 52½ secs.

Betting:—3 to 1 British, Garland and Mubrook, 5 to 1 Pharoah, longer odds the rest.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

For C. B. Horses, three four and five years old. Cup value 2500 and Rs. 5,000 to winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second, and Rs. 1,000 to the third.

Result:—

Thakurs Sripal Singh and Rajendra Singh's BALLY APPLE, 8-6, Hellen 1
Thakurs Sripal Singh and Rajendra Singh's SARFARAZ, 9-10, Moosamdin 2
Mr. K. D. Sethna's SUGARCANE, 9-13, Harrison 3

Also ran:—Munderah 8-6, Munderah Pride 8-6, Peggie 7-6 and Ceder 7-8.

Won by a short head, one and a half lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 15 3/5 secs.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Sugarcane, 2 to 10 Bally Apple, 4 to 1 Mundsah's Pride, longer odds the rest.

THE SILVER PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles. A Handicap for Horse property of Officers of Army, Navy and the Police on full play—Rs. 500 to winner, Rs. 200 to the second, and Rs. 100 to the third.

Result:—

Capt. T. N. Kemp's BLUE SAPPHIRE, 8-12, Capt. Bernard 1
Major G. A. Kelly's THE POACHER, 9-4, Major Durham 2
N. G. Barth Lomews' BACHELOR'S KNOT, 9-9, Mr. Drake 3

Also ran:—Limson 10-6, Hunback 9-0 and Lorna 8-9.

Won by three lengths, three-quarter length between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 16 secs.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Lorna, 5 to 2 against Blue Sapphire, 3 to 1 Bachelor's Knot, 20 to 1 the rest.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under—Rs. 800 to winner, Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third.

Result:—

Sirdar Jewan Singh's MAYOURNEEN, 6-5, Northmore 1*
Mr. Hamiduddin Ahmed's AMALGAM, 7-3, Melsom 1*
Mr. Muzaffar Ali's ORMY, 6-12, Durga ... 3

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Lulad 10-0.

Dead-heat, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

Betting:—3 to 4 on Amalgam, 3 to 2 against Lulad and 3 to 7 Mayourneen.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

A Handicap for Horses in the third Division—Rs. 1,300 to winner, Rs. 400 to the second, and Rs. 300 to the third.

Result:—

Major Weinhold and Capt. Fleming's LLANSINFRIED 7-7, Harrison 1
Mr. A. C. Thomas' POMADE, 10-4, Pullin 2
The Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 7-7, Northmore 3

Also ran:—Kiltie 6-12, and Diana 6-10.

Won by three-quarter length, three-quarter length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 43 secs.

Betting:—3 to 4 on Pomade, even money Red Duke, 3 to 1 Llansinfried, 10 to 1 the rest.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(FIRST RACE STARTS AT 3.30 P.M.).

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Cressel 9-12; Pastime 8-13; Black Kite 8-12; Resilience 8-9; Marboot 8-9;; Red-spear 7-7; Dori 6-7.

THE NOTTINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Anthracite 9-10, Cyanite 9-10; Summer Thyme 9-2; Gladiator 8-13; Francis Armand 8-10; Eagle's Nest 8-10; Miss Rollestone 8-3; Fine Trust 8-0; Royal Ambition 7-8; Memento 7-8; Hurayidi 7-6; Claim A 7-3.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Vice Chamberlain 9-12; Billy Bawn 9-9; Be Is Syme 9-3; Serbia 8-11; Fexter 8-3; Meredian 8-3; Motor Wrap 7-12; Peculiar Julia 7-12; South Star 7-11; Fari Lad 7-9; Little Eve 7-9; Gantry 7-7; Japonette 7-6; Negligee 7-3; Lucky Though 7-7.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-5; Money Gold 8-12; Suiwa 8-12; Nawal-uda 8-10; Mooltan 8-10; Fury 8-10; Nassau 8-6; Tawdy 8-5; Rose Hill 8-5; Good Morning 8-4; Palermo 8-3; Cingalee 7-9; Argonaut 7-6; Anubis 7-5.

THE BASSEIN PLATE—Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

Dictate 9-10; Royal Court 9-5; Amir Aswad 9-4; Sufwat 9-3; Nawabzada 9-1; Lord Rosebery 8-12; Nassau 8-7½; Ferry Boat 8-11; Hakum 8-10; Palermo 8-6; Bluey Lee 8-3; Red Prince 8-6; Excelsior 8-6; Black Ivory 8-1; Mayomora 8-0; Cingalee 8-0; Victor 7-9; Good Luck 7-7; Jawad 7-7; Ajmer 7-3.

THE BASSEIN PLATE—DIVISION II.—Distance 1½ mile.

Hatham 9-4; Beadmaker 9-3; Tunford 9-1; Welcome 9-0; Powerful 8-12; Raven 8-12; Fairy Gold 8-11; Second String 8-7; Tasmania 8-7; Rainbow 8-6; Sir Martin 8-6; Rokab 8-4; Letabboul 8-3; Port Arthur 8-3; Marconigram 8-3; Tookaram 8-1; Ormus 7-9; Orphan 7-8; Plum Tree 7-6; Ayr Laddie 7-6; Sahasras 6-13; Bonne 6-7.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Krushan 9-0; Lockmoor 8-6; Amber 8-3; Ram 7-8; Red Ace 8-8; Baharistan 8-2; Shahzada 8-0; America 8-6; Golshan 8-6; Anarchist 8-0; Gay Peter 8-2; Tommy 8-0; Kitchener 8-13; Sannavet 8-0; Mumtas 8-2; Jamnagar 8-3; Gold Cup 8-19; Tiger 8-10; Dublin 8-5; White Rose 7-12.

POLO IN MEERUT.

HANDICAP TOURNAMENT RESULT.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Mar. 5.

The semi-finals of the Meerut Handicap Tournament were played off this afternoon. The first match was between the 21st Lancers (A) one goal start in the handicap and the Depot of the Ninth Hodson's Horse. From the throw-in the Lancers pressed and obtained a 60 yards' hit without any advantage shortly after. Wyatt scored for the Hodson's Horse shortly. Pigott dribbled the ball through the goal. The second chukker from a throw-in, Wyatt got the ball and scored. Brown got the ball from the throw-in and scored repeating this from the next throw-in. The score at half time was one goal all. The third was a fast galloping chukker in which neither side scored. In the fourth chukker each side scored a goal. A penalty in favour of the Lancers failed to score. During the extra time the Lancers soon scored and so won a fast galloping game by 9 to 5. The teams were:—

Lancers.—Wyatt, Horford, Evans and Pigott.

Hodson's Horse:—Brown, Colley, Lutteman, Johnson and Seymour.

Umpires.—Col. Ridgeway and Major Allen.

SECOND MATCH.

The 21st Lancers (C) 2 goals to the good of the Handicap versus Muttra Test Club.

Gannon quickly scored two goals in the first chukker and in the second chukker the Muttra team added two more and again one more in the third. Pilcher again scored from a fifty yard penalty in the last chukker. The Muttra team finally won by 9 to 2. Pilcher and Fraser played best for the losers. Gannon and Riley Smith were best for the winners. The teams:

Muttra Test Club:—Ormrod, Brisbane, Riley-Smith and Gannon.

The 21st Lancers:—Prynne; Drake, Pilcher and Fraser.

Umpires:—Majors Henry and Allen.

MORE SUPPORT TO MR. PATEL'S BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 6.

At a meeting of the Hindu ladies of Madras held last evening under the auspices of the Hindu Social Reform Association, Mrs. P. N. Raman Pillai presiding, a resolution according hearty support to the Hon Mr. Patel's Inter-caste Marriage Bill, as tending to closer and more real unification of the Indian people, was unanimously passed.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SOMERSET IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 5.

Brigadier-General Somerset arrived today by the "Lama" to take over command of the Rangoon Brigade, but owing to cholera on the steamer much delay occurred in landing and General Young who was awaiting him had to leave. General Young was last night entertained to dinner by the Colonel and officers of the Rifle Brigade.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 6th March 1919:—

	Calcutta £.	Total £.
Total amount of tenders received	116,700	170,000
Total amount accepted	116,000	110,000*

*All Deferreds.

HUGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I learn (after reading the letter published in your issue of the 26th February) that at the next meeting of the Senate to be held on Friday the 7th instant, Mr. M. A. M. Khan intends to bring forward a proposal to hold the B. A. Examinations twice a year.

Why should Mr. Khan bring forward a proposal for B. A. students only? Can he not bring forward a proposal to hold all the University Examinations twice a year? If law and medical students have that concession why should not the Arts students also have the same?

Besides Sir, you know that the number of students appearing for the Matriculation Examination is increasing by leaps and bounds year after year. If the Matriculation Examination is held twice a year it will lessen the number of candidates appearing every year as well as the work of the University.

Thanking you in anticipation for the prompt publication of the above short letter.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. LIMAYE.

Dadar, March 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please spare a little space for this short letter?

Up to the last year the Matriculation Examination was in charge of the Bombay University; but from this year it is in charge of the Joint-Examination Board. Up to the last year a Matric student used to get the syllabus of studies and Rules and Regulations of the Matriculation Examination free of charge on application; but this year if we ask for the syllabus of studies we are charged as. 4 for the same. Is it because the Joint-Examination exists from this year, or the Great War Board is at an end and the paper is cheap?—Yours, etc.,

S. H. LIMAYE.

Dadar, March 1.

SWADESHI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The revival of the Swadeshi shipping enterprise as displayed by the influential Bombay syndicate in the purchase of the s.s. Loyalty is welcome. Of all the key industries shipping is considered to be the master-key by an authority no other than Lord Inchape, the President of the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies. Shipping has been the mainstay of Britain's world-wide trade, influence and proud position. It has drawn some of the best brains of Britain—men who have specialised in the art of managing ships, and who have brought glory and prosperity to their mother-country. Some years ago, a shipping wave passed over India, and in consequence Swadeshi Steam Navigation companies in different part of the country were started. Let us glance at their list, though it is not complete:—

1. The Bengal Steam Navigation Co., Calcutta.
2. Edward Steam Navigation Co., Cocoanada.
3. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co., Tuticorin.
4. Madras Steam Navigation Co., Rangoon.
5. Bombay and Kathiawar Steam Navigation Co., Bombay.
6. Shah Steam Navigation Co., Bombay.
7. Hedjaz Steam Navigation Co., Bombay.
8. Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Bombay.
9. Indian Cooperative Navigation and Trading Co., Bombay.
10. Bombay and Africa Steam Navigation Co., Bombay.
11. Aga Shustry Bombay.
12. A. M. Jeewanjee Bombay.
13. Framjee and Sons Bombay.
14. Ardeshir and Darabshaw B. Dubash Bombay.

Of most of these concerns, lawyers, doctors, merchants and financiers have been the promoters, directors, owners, agents or managers. Their objects have been patriotic and praiseworthy. They have worked with great enthusiasm, but in a large number of cases, the result has been painfully sad. Few of these concerns have survived and fewer too are still flourishing. No doubt, the Swadeshi companies had money and the will and the spirit to go on, but most of them suffered for the want of efficient experienced and upright managers and advisers. Such sad experiences would naturally chill the ardour of men; but there are some Swadeshi Steam Navigation companies that have been successfully managed in our city. And it is gratifying to note that the local Syndicate has shown such an enterprise as to purchase a single ship—Loyalty—for a princely sum of twenty-five lakhs of rupees.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Apollo Street, March 1.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-6 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·3915 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of
Bengal / Bombay / Madras
out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
day of.....1919.

Memoranda
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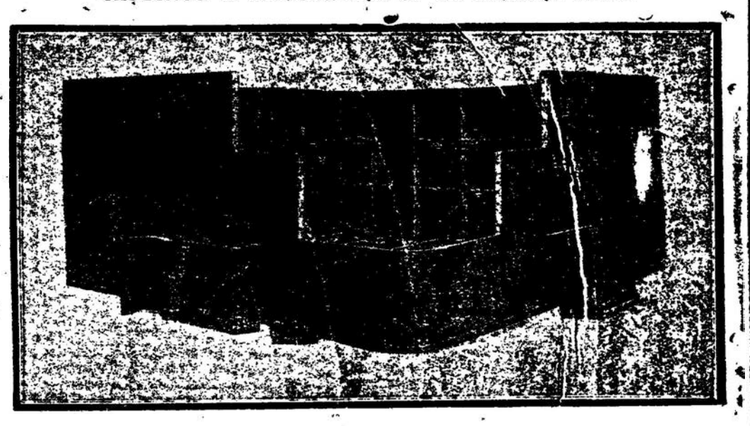

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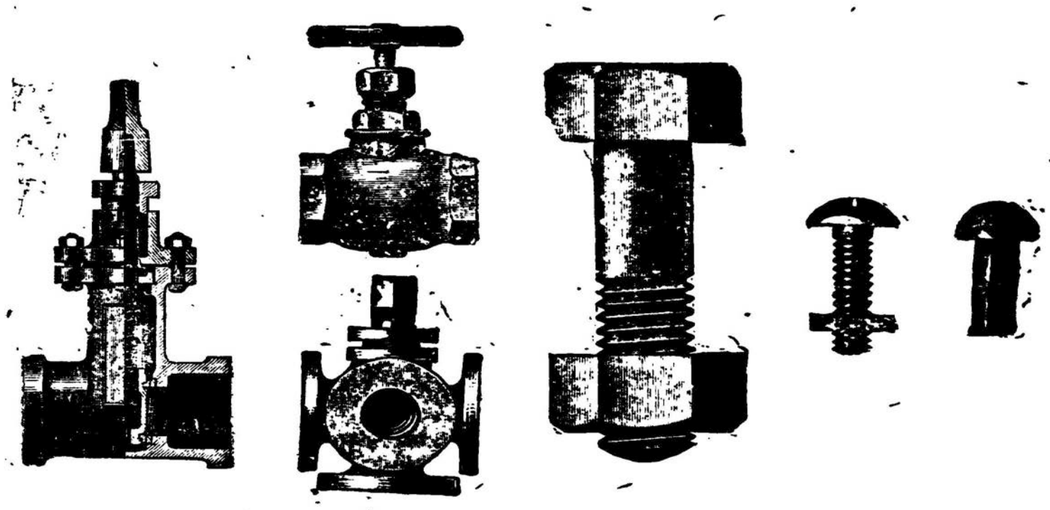

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